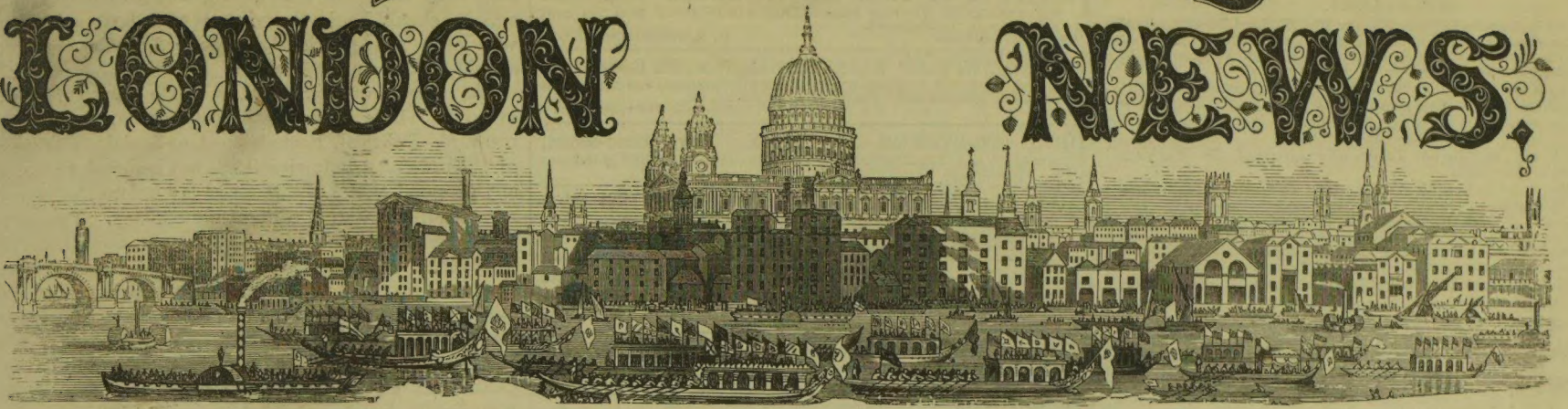


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1960.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN GREECE: OUR ARTIST SKETCHING THE ENTRANCE GATE OF THE ACROPOLIS AT MYCENÆ.



## BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, Mrs. Charles E. Hawker, of a son.  
On the 26th ult., at Cromwell-road, Mrs. Davidson Kemp, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On Dec. 12, at Valparaiso, Chili, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lloyd, Donald, second son of the Rev. Colin F. Campbell, of Kilbride parish, Isle of Arran, to Catherine Helen, youngest daughter of the late William H. Lazonby, of Banpton, Notts, formerly of Manchester. No cards.  
On the 30th ult., at Laureston the Rev. Henry Mooyart, M.A., Oxon, Vicar of Benhall, Suffolk, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John T. Lawrence, of Laureston.

## DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Allerton Tower, near Liverpool, Sir Hardman Tule, Bart., in his 85th year.  
On the 24th ult., at Sutton Montis, Somerset, Eliza, widow of the late Rev. Edward Whiteley.  
On the 25th ult., at Harley Cottage, Cliftondown, near Bristol, Charlotte Allwright Jones, formerly of Craven-place, Highgate-road, N.W., and eldest daughter of the late Charles and Albertina Jones, of Hayes, Middlesex, aged 83.  
On the 18th ult., Eleanor, the beloved wife of George Norris, solicitor, of Laverpool, aged 37 years.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 10.

## SUNDAY, FEB. 4.

Sexagesima.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Marshall, Vicar of St. Bride's; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Mackarness.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Edmund Ware; 3 p.m., Rev. S. Flood Jones, preacher.  
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. F. J. Jayne.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Blunt, Vicar of Scarborough; 7 a.m., Rev. Dr. J. J. Stewart Perowne, Canon of Llandaff, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

## MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Moon's last quarter, 5 a.m.  
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. J. Norman Lockyer on Spectrum Analysis).  
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. C. Penrose on the Optical Refinements of Greek Architecture).  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. A. Wiltshire's third Lettsomian Lecture on Vascular Rhythm).  
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. James Higgs on J. Sebastian Bach's Art of Fugue).  
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. David Howard on the Chemistry of Geology).  
Society of Engineers, anniversary, 7.30 p.m. (address by the president, Mr. Thomas Cargill).

## TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Dr. Vaughan's Lectures on the Greek Testament, Middle Temple, 8 a.m. and three following days.  
Royal Maternity Charity, annual meeting, 3 p.m.  
South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Haeckel on Practical Education in Music).  
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).  
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (The Very Rev. B. M. C. C. Dean of Manchester, on Geometry), four days.  
National Temperance League, Exeter Hall, 7 p.m.  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Norman Bazillette on the Sewage Question).  
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. Günther on Tortoises from the Galapagos Islands; papers by Mr. Robert Collett, Mr. Slater, and Professor A. H. Garrod).  
Birmingham Steeplechase.  
Cleveland Agricultural Society Show, Guisborough.

## WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

City of London Truss Society, annual meeting, 4 p.m.  
East India Association, 3 p.m. (Colonel A. B. Rathbone on the Depreciation of Silver).  
Thamnetical Society, 8 p.m. (Papers by Professor Bentley and Mr. Harold Senior).  
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.  
Microscopical Society, 7 p.m., anniversary.  
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.  
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Morgan on the Ruins of Mycenae; Mr. Thomas Wise on Celtic Remains recently discovered in Scotland).  
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Phillips on Chemical and Mineralogical Changes in Eruptive Rocks of South Wales; papers by Professors Ralph Tate and H. G. Seeley).  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall, Demonstrations in Anatomy), and on Friday.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Douglas Galton on Street Tramways).  
Mr. John Parry's Farewell Complimentary Benefit at the Gaiety Theatre.  
Reading and Lowestoft Poultry, Pigeon, and Bird Show (two days).

## THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

Half Quarter Day.  
Opening of Parliament by the Queen.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. C. A. Wright on Metals and their Uses).  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Arthur Severn on Clou and Sunshines).  
London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. N. Leudesdorf on the Area of the Quadrangle formed by Four Points of Intersection of Two Conics; papers by Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher and Professor Cayley).  
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.  
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Sydney Robjohns on Buckland Abbey and Sir Francis Drake; Mr. G. Laurence on Sovereignty in Relation to Social Institutions).  
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. T. Kingzett on Some Processes in Nature's Hygiene).  
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Carter's "Placidia").  
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Simpson on Illustrated Journalism).  
Kendal and North-Western Counties Poultry, Pigeon, Cat, and Dog Show.

## FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Meeting of Convocation.  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. G. Maylard on Half-Timbered Houses and their Construction).  
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Ingleby on Hamlet's "Some dozen or sixteen lines," &c.).  
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.  
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Francis Galton on the Typical Laws of Heredity, 9 p.m.).  
Astronomical Society, 3 p.m., anniversary.  
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major-General T. B. Collinson on the Present Facilities for the Invasion of England and for the Defence thereof. Part I.).

## SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Marriage of the Queen and Prince Consort, 1840.  
Botanic Society, 8.45 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Symonds on Florence and the Medici).  
South Kensington Museum, Loan Collection, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., on Naval Architecture).  
Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—the Air we Breathe).

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum. read at 10 p.m.	Minimum. read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
January	Inches.				0-10				
24	30.126	40.5	32.6	76	5	45.8	31.6	S. W. SSW.	243 0 075
25	29.666	43.7	38.7	84	8	50.4	34.8	S. SW. WSW.	364 0 170
26	30.114	38.2	30.0	75	1	42.2	34.1	W. W. NW.	233 0 030
27	30.128	39.9	39.9	100	9	46.8	30.9	W. S. WSW.	142 0 030
28	29.909	44.0	37.6	80	—	50.8	34.5	W. S. W.	340 0 070
29	30.052	42.2	32.6	72	8	49.8	35.9	W.	547 0 125
30	29.527	41.5	33.5	76	5	49.8	39.1	SW. W. WNW.	694 0 005

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.118	29.705	30.071	30.146	30.155	29.315
Temperature of Air	43.9°	47.2°	38.0°	38.6°	44.9°	47.3°
Temperature of Evaporation	41.7°	46.6°	35.0°	38.1°	43.6°	46.5°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	S.	WNW.	SSW.	SSW.	W. WSW.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House.  
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the Old Masters and Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.  
The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.  
Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.  
The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.  
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street.  
will OPEN in APRIL NEXT, for the EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Eminent Artists. Admission, 1s.

DORIS GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DOVE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. — Prize  
Medals will be Given for the Best Pictures Exhibited Next Season. Receiving Days, Feb. 19 and 20, when the present Exhibition will Close. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.  
MATCHED and MATED, SPRING'S DELIGHTS, by Mr. Corney Grain. and OUR DOLL'S HOUSE (Last Week). EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 4s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—EVERY EVENING, the Grand Pantomime, ROBINSON CRUSOE. With Scenery and Transformation by Mr. Telbin. The most powerful company ever collected. Children and Schools Half Price to Day Performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Two. Box-Office open from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven, Music by B. St. ephel. Preceded, at Seven, by MATRIMONY. Morning Performances on SATURDAY NEXT of THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Bateman as Julia; Messrs. Swinbourne, Brooker, Bentley, Lyons, Carton, Finero, &c.; and Miss Virginia Francis as Helen.

QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENDISH and Powerful Company in a New and Picturesque Comedy-Drama. EVERY EVENING.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.  
OPEN SESAME; or, Harlequin the Forty Robbers of the Magic Cave. New Grand Comic Pantomime. EVERY EVENING, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.50, to which Children under ten half price. Box Office open Eleven till Four. No charge for Booking.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL.  
The extraordinarily successful ENTERTAINMENT produced by the Management of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AT THREE ALSO.  
Furniture, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.  
Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for Evening at 7.15 at Seven. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS. ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock.—NOTICE. In consequence of the great success of the Concert of Jan. 24, a second selection of old English Ballads will be given on WEDNESDAY NEXT, when the following will be sung:—"I've been roaming" and "By the margin of fair Zurich's waters," Madame Sherrington; "Black-Eyed Susan," Madame Antoinette Sterling; "Bairn's Daughter of Injeb," and "I'm no more," Miss Helen D. Don; "Tom Bowles," Mr. Fins. Beecher; "The Anchor's weighe," and "Under the greenwood tree," Mr. Edward Lloyd; "The Lecher's Botch" and "The Girl of Orders Grey," Mr. Mayhew; "Drink to me only," Mr. Boeckle; "The Wolf," Mr. De Lacy; Madame Arabella Goddard will perform Thalberg's "Home, sweet Home," and Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words." Old English Songs will be sung by the London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Baylis. Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Bossey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.  
Mr. ERNST PALMER will deliver SIX LECTURES on PRACTICAL EDUCATION IN MUSIC, at SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at Three p.m., as follows:—  
First Lecture, Feb. 6 .. .. Musical Talent and its Development.  
Second .. Feb. 13 .. .. The Art of Teaching.  
Third .. Feb. 20 .. .. The Art of Practising.  
Fourth .. Feb. 27 .. .. On the Choice of Pieces.  
Fifth .. March 6 .. .. The Musical Course.  
Sixth .. March 13 .. .. The Art of Reading at Sight and the Development of Memory.  
Tickets (for Ladies only) can be obtained by letter, addressed to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Hon. Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Tickets can also be obtained at the Catalogue Sale stall at the Museum, or will be forwarded on receipt of Post-Office Order, made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, at the Post-Office, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, S.W.  
Ladies and Families can obtain Six Tickets at the price of Five. Fee for the Course, 1s.

## SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS.  
The Science and Art Department will hold EXAMINATIONS in ELEMENTARY DRAWING, through the agency of the Managers, in Elementary Day Schools throughout the Kingdom.  
The examinations will take place on MONDAY, MARCH 12, in Elementary Schools, at which instruction in Drawing is given; persons are entitled to sit in school drawing. Payment is to the Managers, and Prizes to the Children and Pupil Teachers are offered on the results of these examinations.  
Application for Examination must be made, on Form No. 529, before Feb. 6, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W.  
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 06 20	6 40 17	7 23 17	8 23 19	9 45 10	11 13 11	11 59 11

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

Parliament stands summoned for the dispatch of business on Thursday next. The annual recurrence of the event seldom blunts the edge of expectation with which it is looked forward to by the public. This year the interest felt in it is more lively than usual—not simply with a view to the gratification of a natural curiosity, not even with that of satisfying patriotic desires, but because the development of enterprise in Trade and Commerce will largely depend on the result of the discussion in the two Houses.

Much has to be learned respecting the course of our Foreign Policy during the last six months, upon which authentic information will be communicated. More definite views in regard to our future policy than any that we now possess will doubtless be elicited.

The haze which now hangs over the Eastern Question may be expected to lift and clear away, and, as far as is possible, the all-important question before the country will probably disclose its true features, and let it see things as they really are. Is there to be peace or war? How far does the former depend upon ourselves? What are the conditions by which we are bound? What the obligations which National Honour bids us to discharge? What

are the intricacies of the path along which we have to walk? These are vital questions, and, more or less, touch the interests of private as well as of public life. It is not surprising therefore that throughout the country political activity should begin to revive, or that hosts of members who have not previously addressed their constituents should seize the opportunity of declaring their opinions.

As it regards home affairs, little curiosity has been evinced. There is no anticipation of any great public measure—Political, Ecclesiastical, or Social. The stability of the present Administration is not believed to rest upon any proposal which it intends to lay before Parliament in respect of the internal state of the country. Two or three Bills remaining over last Session will, doubtless, be re-introduced. Some new measures—of no great significance, however—may be proposed. The experience of several past Sessions has taught us to look amongst these latter for the chief occasion of keen party strife. It may be that on this ground, not as yet discernible by the public, the most critical contests of the Representative House will be found to turn. But no one anticipates from them, even if such should be the case, any serious alteration of the present disposition of public affairs. The Ministry, with more or less loss of public prestige, will, no doubt, get through a part, at least, of the business which they have made up their minds to submit to the Legislature, and it seems very unlikely, at the present moment, that domestic politics will be found at the close of the Session to have greatly affected either the relative position of parties or the solid strength of the Government.

The character of the Session will, doubtless, turn upon points of Foreign Policy. Recent diplomatic action in the East of Europe will be subjected to searching criticism, either with a view to approval or disapproval. We shall not venture to predict the course which it will take. We do not apprehend, however, that it will range itself in strict conformity with the line which divides one political party from the other. The voice of the country is likely to make itself heard from both sides. It may be said that it has already given unmistakable evidence of its general purport. It has; but, of necessity, its decision has assumed neither a definite nor a practical form. The declaration of public opinion by public meetings or by the press is one thing; the recognition of it by Parliament is another. The first is burdened by no responsibility; the second is inseparably associated with political action as well as speech. It is always to be desired that the one should agree with the other, unless, indeed, some imperative and unanswerable reason can be assigned for divergence. There does not seem to exist any great anxiety on this head. The policy of the Government in its later diplomatic action is supposed to have expressed the feeling of the people, and it is tolerably certain that the country has not been committed to any International engagements which it would be inclined to repudiate. Some explanation, perhaps, will be vouchsafed in the House of Lords, intended to reconcile apparent differences between Lord Beaconsfield, as Prime Minister, and Lord Salisbury, as Ambassador Delegate to the Conference at Constantinople. But, however this explanation may touch the reputation of either of the Noble Lords, it is not likely to have any further immediate results. It may, it is true, disclose a split in the Cabinet, but we can hardly think it probable that it will lead to a break-up of the Government.

In some other respects, the approaching Session will exhibit some features of curious interest. The House of Commons will be guided, both in its Debates and in its practical business, by a new Leader. Sir Stafford Northcote has gained the reputation of being a very serviceable if not a brilliant orator. But brilliancy is not an indispensable requisite for the post to which he has been promoted. A quick eye, a mind not easily thrown off its balance, an imperturbable temper, a conciliatory manner, associated with sound sense and a pervading consciousness of responsibility, will do more to keep the House of Commons up to the mark, and to rally to the Government the respectful consideration of all parties, than any number of sparkling epigrams, or any profusion of rhetorical pyrotechnics. On the other hand, the public is curious to know the tone which will be taken by Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords. Gravity of judgment is not his forte. Even in his advanced years his imagination is strong enough, on occasions, to run away with his reason, and he is apt to support a line policy (good, it may be, in itself) by arguments too speculative and visionary to suit the taste of the Upper House. It is not impossible that the novel position in which the noble Earl will be placed may give unprecedented steadiness to his conduct of public business, and that the presence of powerful colleagues in the same House with himself will impose upon him a watchfulness over his Senatorial utterances which, to say the least, has not hitherto been characteristic of him.

Altogether, the now imminent Session is looked forward to as likely to result in highly important decisions—not, perhaps, as it respects the measures that are likely to be passed, so much as the principles of policy respecting our relation to Foreign States that, in all probability, will be settled. It is to be feared that, financially, the prospect is by no means enlivening. No decrease in the amount of the Estimate of Expenditure can be confidently expected—rather, perhaps, the reverse. No increase of Revenue—



permanent, at least, in its sources, can be counted upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Budget, if it do not entail upon the country additional taxation, may be regarded with considerable favour. For the present, however, we have observed no signs of a watchful economy in the national outlay. No rumours of intended retrenchment have cast their shadows before. No large readjustment of the public burdens looms in the proximate future. We have a cautious and competent Chancellor of the Exchequer, but we cannot but bear in mind that it is his to find the means, not to determine the amount of money to be spent. The people's outlook in this direction cannot be described as exhilarating.

### THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, with Prince Leopold (who arrived last week from Boyton Manor), continue at Osborne House. Her Majesty conferred the Star of India on Prince Leopold, on Thursday week, his Royal Highness not having been able to receive it on New-Year's Day.

The Queen's eldest grandchild, Prince William of Prussia, completed his eighteenth year on Saturday last. Her Majesty conferred on him the Order of the Garter. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at Osborne. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her usual daily walks and drives.

The Queen has sent presents of pheasants for the patients of St. George's, Charing-cross, the Great Ormond-street Children's, and other hospitals of the metropolis.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The appointment of Augustus Savile Lumley, Esq., to be her Majesty's Marshal of the Ceremonies, in the room of the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, resigned, is gazetted.

The Duke of Connaught left Osborne, on Tuesday, for London. The Earl of Dunmore had an audience of her Majesty on his return from Berlin, where he attended the funeral of Princess Charles of Prussia on the part of the Queen.

### COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen purposes holding a Council on Wednesday next at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty will open Parliament in person on Thursday next.

We are authorised to state that the Queen will not this season hold an "Official Court."

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Friday, March 2, on which occasion the Corps Diplomatique will also be received under the usual regulations of the Diplomatic Court. The Queen will hold a second Drawingroom on Wednesday, March 14, and two more Drawingrooms after Easter, of which due notice will be given. The Prince of Wales will hold Levées on her Majesty's behalf on Thursday, the 15th, and on Monday, the 26th, inst., at St. James's Palace.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales's shooting party at Eastwell Park, the residence of the Duke of Edinburgh, in Kent, broke up on Saturday last. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Earl Sydney, Lord Alfred Paget, and other gentlemen, drove to Ashford station, where he was received by the Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., a director of the South-Eastern Railway Company. His Royal Highness travelled to Charing-cross, the train arrangements being under the personal supervision of Mr. Shaw, the manager. The Prince arrived at Marlborough House shortly before seven p.m., and afterwards went to the Folly Theatre. His Royal Highness returned to Sandringham on Monday.

The Princess of Wales, who, with her family, remained at Sandringham during the Prince's absence, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princess Louise of Wales.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have signified their intention to honour with their presence the performance to be given at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday next for the benefit of Mr. John Parry.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at the Piræus yesterday week, where they were received by the King and Queen. The Royal party then proceeded to Athens. The palace was illuminated in honour of the illustrious guests. A dinner was given at the palace on Sunday in honour of the Duke and Duchess. The members of the British Legation, Admirals Drummond and Rice, the members of the Russian Legation, and the wife of the Russian Admiral, Madame Boutakoff, were invited.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, paid a visit to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Elphinstone, Royal Engineers, at the Aldershot camp yesterday week. His Royal Highness has during the week visited the Prince of Wales's, the Criterion, and the Folly Theatres.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a party of noblemen and gentlemen at dinner, on Monday, at Gloucester House.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, with Lord Randolph and Lady Rosalind Churchill, arrived at Dublin, on Saturday last, from Moor Park, the seat of the Marquis of Drogheda. His Excellency conferred the honour of knighthood on Alderman Boag, of Belfast, on Tuesday, and also held his first Levée at Dublin Castle, which was numerous attended. The Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess gave a dinner party. On Wednesday the Duke received a deputation at the castle, consisting of the principal and head members of the Belfast Corporation, the Down University, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the King and Queen's College of Physicians, the Royal Hibernian Academy, and the Royal Horticultural Society, who presented addresses of congratulation upon his appointment to the office of Lord Lieutenant. The Duchess of Marlborough held her first Drawingroom in the evening, which was largely attended.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has arrived in town from Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at their residence in Great Stanhope-street from Kimbolton Castle.

The polo and hunt fancy-dress ball for the western and midland counties took place, on Wednesday, at Cheltenham, under the auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club, of several masters of hounds, and of the leading county families. The annual ball in connection with the Bicester Hunt took place, on Tuesday, and was attended by greater numbers than on any previous occasion.

## The Extra Supplement.

### GRINDING A SKATE IN FRIEZLAND.

This picture, by a German artist, Mr. C. Bischoff, was to be seen in last year's Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Its subject is an ordinary incident, as we suppose, of the winter season in that part of the Continent which, though very near our island shores, experiences a much longer and steadier continuance of hard frost than we are accustomed to feel. In Holland and the adjoining province of Friesland skating is not a fearful joy to be snatched for one or two days, rarely during an entire week, amidst harassing doubts and anxieties lest there should be a change in the weather, a softening or breaking up of the ice, so that ponds and rivers, which presented but yesterday a firm and glassy surface to the gliding foot, become mere traps of dangerous deception, liable to crack and split and open their rotten crust, letting the unwary or foolhardy skaters fall into the chill waters, too often deep enough for drowning as well as ducking. Long excursions may be undertaken along the canals or rivers, and across the broad lakes or meres, in some countries of Northern Europe; and journeys of business, or to visit friends and kinsfolk at Christmas holiday time are often performed in this expeditious, cheap, and enjoyable manner. The scene to which we are admitted in this picture is not difficult to understand; it might belong to a Friesland idyll of rustic life. Here is a maiden, quaintly attired in the dress of a superior class of the peasantry, with the square cap, the embroidered sleeves, the frock and bodice, and the broad-hemmed petticoat, sitting beside a grinder's bench, waiting for the skate which she has taken off to be ground. The young man and woman to whom the house belongs, and whose matrimonial relation to each other is perhaps suggested by the cradle, are busily employed in doing the job she has ordered, with grindstone and file. Another customer, the brisk young fellow outside the door, has stuck one of his skates upon the end of an alpenstock, which is thrust in at the window. He will, of course, want to be next served, and has only his pipe to console him at present; but we suppose, when the girl is free to come out and join him, the delay will not seem quite so tedious as it may be felt just now.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

A banquet, at which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cross, and Lord Sandon, M.P., were present, was given by the Mayor of Liverpool on Thursday week.

Sir G. Campbell addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Kirkcaldy, on the Eastern Question, yesterday week. He expressed a belief that the Government did well in sending Lord Salisbury to Constantinople and in withdrawing Sir H. Elliot. He said long ago that the Turks would yield to force only, and that it was now clear and decided that there should be the joint execution of the plan settled by Europe. England, with a strong and ready fleet, should press joint action on the other Powers; and by doing so she would assuredly take a magnificent position, settling the Eastern Question for generations, and saving outraged humanity.—Sir G. Campbell addressed his constituents at Dysart, last Saturday, and gave a general support to Mr. Gladstone.

Sir James Fergusson, addressing the Glasgow Conservative Association, yesterday week, said there existed in Scotland great prejudice against the Conservative party, hardly a Scotch burgh constituency returning a Conservative, and only one third of the Scotch members were Conservatives. An hereditary prejudice had to be overcome; for Conservatism, rightly considered, was the happiness of the greatest number. The Conservative policy kept faith with Christian and Turk alike. It favoured peace, but spared no cost to maintain the strongest Navy in Europe. What the Conservatives wanted was confidence in themselves and organisation. The Government would, he said, meet Parliament without fear.

Sir J. D. Hay, M.P., lectured at Stamford, in the evening, upon what he saw and heard during a recent visit to the Danube and Constantinople.

Mr. Gladstone was presented with an address by the Liberal Association of Taunton, last Saturday, in which he was welcomed as the statesman to whom the nation looks in the present crisis for guidance and advice. In reply, the right hon. gentleman, referring to the Eastern Question, cautioned the public to be on their guard, as great efforts would be made to induce them to relax their vigilance and to accept the half-hearted conclusion that the question is for the present at an end. He pointed out that there was not in the whole history of Turkey a sign that the people had learned the first elements of peaceful civilisation, showed that there had been no exaggeration in the accounts of the atrocities in Bulgaria, reminded the people of England that their resources and their action had placed Turkey in the position of power which she had so abominably misused, contended that Turkey had broken the treaty of 1856 and trampled it under foot, and denied that it was any longer in force as between Turkey and ourselves. Mr. Gladstone afterwards went on to Glastonbury, where he expressed his hearty thanks for the cordial reception with which he was greeted.—In declining an invitation to visit Bath, Mr. Gladstone explains that he is now engaged in some visits of a purely private and personal nature, at the same time pointing out that, if he were to make visits to great communities at so peculiar a crisis for the purpose of a political exposition, he would seem to assume a character which does not belong to his position.

At a meeting of Old St. Martin's Club, to present a testimonial to the representative of the parish in the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., made some remarks upon the value of local self-government.

Mr. Gordon, the Conservative member for Chelsea, addressed a meeting of his constituents on Monday evening. A vote of confidence in the hon. member was carried.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, a meeting of the members of the Liberal Association was held, on Monday, to select a candidate to represent the Liberal party at the borough election, should one be rendered necessary through Sir E. Buckley's retirement. It was decided to bring forward Mr. J. S. Wright, chairman of the Birmingham Liberal Association.

The opening of the Manchester Junior Conservative Club was celebrated, on Monday night, by a dinner in the club premises, at which about 120 members were present. Mr. J. W. Maclure presided.

Mr. Brogden, M.P. for Wednesbury, addressing a meeting of his constituents, at Darlaston, on Monday night, said that, while not wishing to throw discredit upon the present Government, it was clear that in the early stages of the Eastern Question the Administration were not in accord with popular sentiment; and by the course then pursued the Cabinet had encouraged the Turk in the adoption of measures which resulted in the massacre of so many thousands of helpless men, women,

and children. Mr. Brogden believed that a great change had recently taken place in the constituencies, and that a poll of the country at this time would give the Liberals a majority.

The annual dinner of the Dublin Constitutional Club took place, on Monday night, at the Exhibition Palace—Colonel Taylor, M.P., occupying the chair. Representatives of various associations in the country attended.

A crowded meeting was held in Edinburgh, on Monday evening, in support of the Permissive Bill. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., moved one of the resolutions, and, remarking that the liquor traffic was the greatest obstacle to good government, described his bill and called for support towards having it made law.

At a Liberal soirée held at Stroud, on Tuesday night, Mr. Edward A. Freeman was the principal speaker, and devoted his remarks to the Eastern Question. He said he scarcely regretted the failure of the Conference, for so many concessions had been made to the Turks that what remained would have been useless. He acknowledged the indebtedness of the nation to Lord Salisbury.

The annual meeting of the Liberal Association was held, on Tuesday night, at the Albert Hall, Sheffield, which was crowded to excess. Mr. Leader presided, and Mr. Morley, M.P., Mr. Samuelson, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Mr. Leatham, the recent candidate in the Liberal interest for the South-West Riding, were the principal speakers. The proceedings were characterised by the utmost enthusiasm, and the speakers united in the belief that the prospects of the Liberal party were good, and that only unity and forbearance were required for success.

Major-General Shute, M.P., speaking at Brighton, on Tuesday night, at a banquet of the local Conservative Association, said in reference to the Army and Navy that there were no departments which owed more to Conservatism. Mr. Ashbury, M.P., and Mr. M. D. Scott, M.P., expressed their strong approval of the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. John Kynaston Cross, the Liberal member for Bolton, presided, on Tuesday night, over a numerously-attended meeting, convened by the Liberation Society. Mr. R. W. Dale and Mr. J. G. Rogers were the principal speakers.

The Cambridge Reform Club held a banquet at the Cambridge Townhall, on Tuesday night, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Cooper. Messrs. Fowler and Shield, the Liberal candidates for the representation of the borough, spoke on the Eastern Question, and objected to the policy of the Government, which history would condemn. Mr. Herschell, M.P. for Durham, denied that the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question had been consistent.

Mr. Childers spoke at the inauguration of a Liberal club at Goole, on Tuesday, and in the course of his address reviewed the Liberal reform measures of the past fifty years.

Mr. Joseph Cowen addressed his constituents at Newcastle-on-Tyne, last Tuesday night, on foreign politics. He condemned the speeches of Lord Beaconsfield in the first few months of the agitation against Turkey, but commended the action taken by Lord Derby after the first account of the atrocities had been confirmed. He had faith in Midhat Pasha, and although the new Constitution of Turkey would probably be a failure, it should be tried. A vote of confidence in Mr. Cowen was unanimously passed.

The annual meeting of the Leeds Educational Council, which was originated at the suggestion of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., and of which he is president, was held on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Forster said it would be a mistake to induce every clever boy in an elementary school to strive to get an exhibition. Boys who received exhibitions should show signs of having a particular faculty for the life either of a scholar or a teacher.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., was present, on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. He said trade was worse in Germany and Belgium than in England, and that workmen in America were in a worse position than those at home. The hon. member mentioned that large quantities of corn grown in the plains of Cawnpore were now being consumed in England; and as regarded American meat, he said he was informed by a gentleman interested in the trade that the whole of England would be supplied, and that the meat could be brought in summer as well as in winter.

At the annual soirée of the Bath Young Men's Liberal Association, on Wednesday night, a vote of confidence in Colonel Hayter, M.P., was passed. A resolution was also adopted that the conduct of the Government on the Eastern Question had been unsatisfactory and disastrous. Colonel Hayter thought it was a dangerous policy to add greatly to the Episcopate, and in reference to the Eastern Question advocated the unity of England, Russia, and Austria to force on Turkey concessions to its Christian subjects.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., who contested the borough of Lewes in the Liberal interest at the general election, addressed a Working Men's Association on Wednesday night. He condemned the vacillating policy of the Government in regard to the Eastern Question, and expressed a conviction that ere long the Ministry would have to give place to the exponents of a more liberal policy.

A Liberal gathering took place in the Cambridge Theatre, on Wednesday night, at which Mr. W. Fowler and Mr. Shield, the Liberal candidates, addressed a large number of the electors. Mr. Fowler spoke on the Eastern Question and on the financial policy of the Government. Taxes had, he said, been remitted out of their predecessors' surplus, and the expenditure had been generally increased. Mr. Shield treated the Eastern Question as the great historical problem of European politics.

Mr. T. Earp and Mr. Bristowe addressed their constituents, on Wednesday night, at Newark, and received a vote of confidence. Both spoke strongly against the Turks.

In a small part of this week's issue wrong Arms were placed to an Obituary notice of Sir Hardman Earle, Bart. The Memoir, with the proper Arms, will appear in our next Number.

The Earl of Wharfedale was, on Wednesday night, chosen president of an institution about to be formed in Sheffield, to be called the South Yorkshire Association for Promoting Adult Education.

The first block of the new buildings for King Henry VIII's Cathedral Grammar School at Chester was formally opened, on Wednesday, by a gathering of the friends of the school, over which the Duke of Westminster presided. The new buildings have cost about £14,000, and to complete the whole will cost another £10,000, of which sum about £5000 is in hand, raised by subscription. The Duke eulogised the efforts of Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester, who was absent through ill health, in getting the cathedral restored and the new schools built and so nearly completed.









THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI: THE NEPAULESE DEPUTATION.



## THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

We continue our series of Sketches of the Grand Durbar or Court of the Viceroy of India, with the Assembly of Princes and Rajahs, held by Lord Lytton at Delhi, on New-Year's Day, for the solemn proclamation of her Majesty's new title as Empress of India. The arrival of the Viceroy at Delhi, some days before, with his entry in a procession of elephants, has been the subject of an illustration in our Journal. He took up his abode, with the members of his family and personal and official suite, and with a party of guests, besides the members of the Supreme Council of India, in the viceregal camp, near the site of the old military cantonments on the plain north of the city of Delhi, and where the British Army lay during the siege of 1857. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, were encamped close to the Viceroy. The camp of the Governor of Madras (the Duke of Buckingham) was situated on the right hand of Lord Lytton's camp, and that of the Governor of Bombay on the left; beyond this were the camps of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab. Around these official camps extended far and wide those of the native Princes; the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Mysore, the Guicowar of Baroda, and the Maharajah of Cashmere, being placed each by itself; while the camps of the other Rajahs and Ruling Chiefs were arranged in different regional groups—those of Madras, Bombay, the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, Rajpootana, and Central India. The whole formed a vast town of canvas tents, covering seven or eight miles, and decorated with a variety of splendid banners. The famous "Ridge," behind the Viceroy's tent, was surmounted by a flagstaff displaying the Imperial standard.

The ceremony of New-Year's Day, at the Imperial Durbar, took place on the Daheerpore plain, three miles from the Viceroy's camp. The Viceroy had been occupied several days in receiving and returning the state visits of the native Indian potentates or dignitaries; and there was a deputation of Ambassadors from the Maharajah of Nepal, as well as from the Nizam of Hyderabad—both of whom are independent Sovereigns, to present the "nuzzur," or complimentary gift, to the representative of the British Empress of India. The scene at this important ceremony, which was on Dec. 26, is shown in our page Engraving, from a Sketch by our Correspondent, Lieutenant O. Pulley, of the 3rd Ghorkhas, who has also contributed some other sketches. The smaller Engravings on the opposite page represent, in a rather humorous style, a few minor incidents and figures attending this extraordinary assemblage of so many different nations, tribes, and classes from all parts of India. The final proceedings on the day of the Imperial Durbar, which was a pageant of gorgeous magnificence, were brief and simple, as we have described them. The Imperial Proclamation was read by Major Barnes, the Chief Herald. The Imperial standard was hoisted with an artillery salute of a hundred and one guns. The National Anthem was played by all the military bands. Lord Lytton then read an address, explaining the rights and reasons of her Majesty's new title, and announcing the creation of a new order of knighthood, that of the "Indian Empire." He also read a telegraphic message from her Majesty, and so closed the Durbar. It was altogether a very grand affair; sixty-three of the native ruling chiefs were present, with splendid retinues, and 15,000 troops were arrayed on the field.

We shall give some more Illustrations next week, including the principal acts of the Durbar.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 1.

The chief event of the week has been the re-election of M. Gambetta to the presidency of the Budget Committee—a result mainly due to the co-operation of the Bonapartist fraction, which, possessing a casting vote in several of the bureaux of the Chamber, might easily have transformed the ex-Dictator's triumph into a defeat had it chosen to do so. On the contrary, however, the Imperialists facilitated M. Gambetta's election by all the means in their power, their object being to place him in opposition to M. Jules Simon, so as to bring out the latent antagonism between the two—an antagonism which, it is said, nothing has dispelled or softened down since the time when the present Premier arrived at Bordeaux, on behalf of the Government of National Defence, to put a sudden end to M. Gambetta's dictatorship. It remains to be seen whether the provisions of the Bonapartists will be realised; at all events, M. Gambetta pronounced a most conciliatory speech on assuming the presidency of the Committee, declaring that, far from being hostile to the Government, he was anxious to assist it in its task, and to hasten the examination of the Estimates.

M. Robert Mitchell, a young and hot-headed Bonapartist deputy, provoked an animated debate in the Chamber, a few afternoons ago, by interpellating the Government concerning the sous-préfet of La Réole, whom he accused of having furnished an ante-dated shooting license to a Republican electoral agent, with the view of screening him from a charge of poaching. M. Jules Simon replied in an energetic speech, maintaining that the question was a puerile one; and that his subordinate, if guilty of an error, had, at all events, acted in perfect good faith. M. Mitchell thought fit to rejoin, and a lively altercation ensued between him and M. Jules Ferry, whose interruptions, he said, were impertinent. This observation provoked the intervention of President Grévy, and the debate eventually terminated by M. Mitchell being formally called to order.

Commander Cameron, the well-known African traveller, who has been recently stopping in Paris, read an account of his explorations in Central Africa before a crowded audience in the great hall of the Sorbonne on Friday night. He addressed the company in French, which he speaks with considerable fluency, and his dramatic narration frequently elicited loud applause. On Saturday, the French Geographical Society gave a grand banquet in his honour.

The *Liberté*, which some months ago passed into the hands of M. Isaac Pereire, the well-known financier, has been indulging of late in a series of vehement attacks on the *Crédit Foncier*, which, at all events, enjoys far greater prosperity than M. Pereire's famous venture, the ill-fated *Crédit Mobilier*. These attacks provoked a great sensation on the Bourse, and Baron de Soubeyran, the chief administrator of the *Crédit Foncier*, thought fit to send a challenge to M. Pereire. At first the latter's son assumed the responsibility of the articles, and announced his intention of fighting in his father's place. To-day, however, M. Isaac Pereire opposes the substitution, and declines to reply to M. de Soubeyran otherwise than before a court of law.

The theatrical events of the week have been, first, the inauguration of Auber's monument at Père Lachaise—a ceremony accompanied with great éclat—on Monday afternoon. The band of the Republican Guard played the "Pie Jesu,"

the bust, executed by the sculptor Perraud, recently deceased, was uncovered, after which two Conservatoire pupils advanced and laid on the tomb an immense crown of immortelles, a yard in diameter. Speeches were then made by the Marquis de Chennevières, as director of fine arts; Baron Taylor, M. Ambrose Thomas, M. Halanzier, the manager of the Opera; M. Carvalho, of the Opéra Comique; and the Mayor of Caen, representing Auber's native town.

Another incident of interest in the theatrical world has been the production at the Variétés of the new opéra-bouffe, by Offenbach, entitled "Docteur Ox," the libretto being derived from M. Jules Verne's well-known novel of the same name. The scene is laid in a Dutch town, thrown into a state of revolution in consequence of the Doctor's attempts to bring about a climatic change by the aid of various chemical combinations. From the day that he carries out his plan, lighting the streets with his wonderful "Ox-hydric" acid and impregnating the atmosphere with its exciting vapours, everything is upset in the place. People quarrel, seize each other by the hair, make love at hazard, horses run away, the surrounding vegetation acquires an abnormal development, and the most angelic women become bad-tempered and capricious. The town council, moreover, declares war against a neighbouring community; and it is only when the beautiful Princess Prascovia succeeds in blowing up the doctor's laboratory that order is re-established. Some of the episodes are amusing enough, but the music scarcely equals Offenbach's usual standard of excellence. Among the most warmly-applauded morceaux, I may mention the semi-French and semi-Flemish duet sung by Dupuis and Judic, Judic's love song, her couplets entitled "La Guzla," Dupuis's serenade, and the duet of the magic word in the last act. Judic as Prascovia, and Dupuis in the part of the doctor, met with a most enthusiastic reception; and, thanks to their valuable co-operation, the composer of "La Belle Hélène" may claim another decided success.

## BELGIUM.

By Royal decree the importation of cattle from Germany, England, Russia, Austria, and Turkey is prohibited.

## PORTUGAL.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the Burmese Embassy has arrived there, and that the Ambassador and his suite are to be received by the King.

The Ministry counts upon having a majority in both Houses of Parliament.

The subscription which was initiated by the Queen for the relief of the sufferers from the recent floods has reached a considerable amount.

## ITALY.

A Royal decree has been issued prohibiting the importation into Italy of horses coming from Egypt.

A brigand chief, said to be the last infesting the Neapolitan provinces, has been killed, near Salerno, in an encounter with the constabulary.

## GERMANY.

The eldest son of the Crown Prince completed, on Saturday last, his eighteenth year, and came of age. In honour of the day the Emperor held a solemn Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle, and Prince Frederick William (who, it is announced, will henceforward be called Prince William), the hereditary Princes of Baden, Weimar, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince William of Herse, and General von Bose, were invested. Queen Victoria conferred the Order of the Garter on the Prince, who is her eldest grandson, on the occasion. The Crown Prince remarked, during the ceremony, that this was the first occasion on which three members of one family had possessed the Garter at one and the same time.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Budget Committee had a long discussion, on Monday, upon the question whether any provision should be made for Austrian subjects to take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The reporter of the committee, Herr Gompertz, proposed that the committee should sanction a grant of 600,000 fl.; but this was rejected, chiefly on financial grounds, by 15 votes against 11. In consequence of this decision Herr Gompertz resigned his post, and announced that a motion to grant the sum which he had proposed would be submitted to the Reichsrath on behalf of the minority of the committee.

An Imperial Letter Patent has been issued dissolving the Tyrolean Diet and ordering elections for the next Diet.

## RUSSIA.

Placards have been anonymously posted up at Moscow demanding a Constitution for Russia on the Turkish pattern.

The language of the unofficial portion of the Russian press on the late Delhi ceremonial is very sarcastic.

The Senate has begun the trial of the persons implicated in the demonstration which took place before the Kasan Cathedral on Dec. 18.

## TURKEY.

Instruction has been telegraphed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the representatives of the Porte abroad that, in conformity with article 17 of the Constitution, the equality of all the subjects of the Ottoman Empire is established, without prejudice on the ground of religion. By an Imperial Irade it is decreed that non-Mussulman children are admissible into the military schools on precisely the same footing as Mussulman children.

Midhat Pasha has issued an official edict decreeing the entire disarmament of the civil population. With the exception of soldiers and policemen, and travellers under special permission, nobody is to be allowed to carry arms.

A despatch has been sent by the Porte to Serbia and Montenegro inviting them to enter into direct negotiations for the purpose of concluding peace, and hopes appear to be entertained that the negotiations will be successful.

## SERVIA.

The Cabinet has decided, it is said, to accept overtures of peace with Turkey. The *Post* says that both Prince Milan and Prince Nicholas asked for counsel from St. Petersburg, and the Russian Government, in both instances, replied that it had originally discountenanced the commencement of war, and that it would now willingly see the Princes conclude peace on satisfactory terms.

An Orphan Home, established at Belgrade, by Dr. Ziemann, the agent of the Manchester Society, was opened on Saturday. The Prince and Princess, all the Ministers, and the Diplomatic Corps were present. The religious ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Serbia. After this, Dr. Ziemann made a short address to the Prince, who replied warmly, thanking the English people for their generosity to his suffering countrymen, and especially the people of Manchester, who had established this Home. The Princess gave Dr. Ziemann the grand collar of the Takova.

## EGYPT.

Baron Malaret has been appointed Comptroller-General, in accordance with the scheme of MM. Goschen and Joubert. Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, of the Indian Civil Service, has accepted the appointment of Deputy Comptroller-General of the Revenue. A large leaven of Englishmen is now at work in Egyptian public offices.

## UNITED STATES.

The easy passage through Congress, as anticipated, of the bill embodying the joint committee's plan for the decision of the Presidential election question has caused general relief and gratification throughout the country. The President, in returning the bill signed to the Senate, sent a special message, stating that he believes the bill gives an assurance that the result of the election will be accepted without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidate, that the highest official will hold his place without a questioned title, and that the country, through the adoption of the bill, has escaped imminent peril. The Commission was organised on Wednesday, and it was ordered that the proceedings should be confidential till otherwise determined. Now that the danger of trouble in the counting of the votes has passed away, the Secretary for War is ordering the troops assembled at Washington back to their original posts.

The action of the Florida Returning Board has been declared legal, constitutional, and irreversible, by a majority of the Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the recent elections in that State; the counting of the votes, they decide, was carried out honestly and correctly.

The Louisiana Returning Board were arraigned at the Bar of the House of Representatives, last Saturday, for contempt. The board made answer denying the right of the House to make them violate the Louisiana laws by obeying the Investigating Committee's orders. The House, by a party vote, passed resolutions declaring the board in contempt, and remanded them to custody, ordering them to produce for the Investigating Committee all the papers relating to the Louisiana election.

Mr. Benjamin Hilt has been elected Senator for Georgia. The librarian reports that at the close of the year 1876 the library of the United States Congress comprised 311,097 bound books and 100,000 pamphlets. There were 14,882 entries in the copyright department in the year.

## CANADA.

Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, in a speech at the National Club of Toronto, considered it as no small part of his good fortune that his connection with Canada should have occurred at a moment when probably she is in the act of making one of the greatest strides towards the establishment of her prestige, stability, and importance which has ever been recorded in her history. Even the casual observer could not have failed to mark the decisive manner in which Canada was gradually asserting her position as one of the most important communities in the civilised world, and this circumstance had had a visible effect upon the public opinion of both England and the United States.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

Sir Bartle Frere's appointment as Governor of the Cape is reported to meet with universal approval in the colony. Sir John Coode's visits to the harbours on the eastern coast are regarded with the utmost satisfaction. At Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred, and East London personal inspection has confirmed the hope of the possibility of carrying out effective works. The preparations for the Exhibition are progressing satisfactorily; the opening has been postponed until March 1st. The Cape Parliament has been further prorogued until March 2nd. The action of the Government has tended to reassure the inhabitants of the north-eastern frontier. The news from the Transkei territory is satisfactory. Intelligence from the Transvaal announces that the Transvaal Volunteers claim victory at Magnet Heights, in which fifty of the enemy were killed. An English clergyman at Lydenburg has published a protest against the treatment of the natives in the Transvaal, in which he asserts that all the women and children taken are sent to Pretoria and indentured for five years to the farmers.

## AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened, on Dec. 12, by the Governor, whose speech on the occasion explained that the length of the last Session had caused delay in calling Parliament together. He referred to the continued prosperity of the colony and to the increase of public revenue, which, although mainly due to the sale of land, is yet satisfactorily marked in all its branches. He touched upon the embodiment of an additional battery of artillery, the subject of duplicate cable communication with Europe, the arrival of the hydraulic engineer, the proposed modification of the mail contract via San Francisco, and the preparation of a scheme for the consolidation of the debt of the colony. He stated that railway communication is steadily progressing, and that additions to the present lines to the extent of sixty-four miles are to be opened within the next three months. Various new measures are to be submitted to Parliament during the present Session, one of the earliest of which will be a bill for the amendment of the existing electoral law. In the Legislative Council an address in reply to the Governor's speech was moved and agreed to without opposition; but in the Legislative Assembly a similar motion gave rise to an amendment moved by the head of the Opposition, which set forth the disapproval of the House at the delay in convening Parliament and dissatisfaction with the management of public affairs. A debate ensued which lasted through two sittings, and was characterised by a violent attack by the Opposition on the policy of the Government. The amendment was negatived, on division, by 32 to 25, and the original address in reply to the Governor's speech then put and agreed to. Sir Hercules Robinson returned to Sydney, on Dec. 10, from his tour in the southern districts and Victoria. A telegram from Sydney, dated Jan. 25, states that the Colonial treasurer has brought forward the Budget. The revenue of the colony for 1876 amounted to £5,000,000, and there is a surplus in hand of £1,679,608, part of which it is proposed to absorb by abolishing certain duties. The tobacco duty is, however, increased.

The Queensland Parliament was prorogued on Dec. 1 by his Excellency Governor Cairns. The close of the Session, which lasted eight months, was chiefly marked by the Government proposals for railway extension, which were, however, withdrawn in consequence of opposition from the Legislative Council, with a view to their re-introduction next Session. A revision of the Torres Straits mail was also discussed, but without result. The plague of kangaroos and other marsupials likewise occupied the attention of the Assembly, and a motion pointing out the desirability of means being taken for their destruction was affirmed. The Governor's prorogation speech referred to the various measures passed during the Session, and congratulated the colony on the distinguished position attained at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Parliament was to meet again on Jan. 9. Sir Arthur Kennedy, the newly-appointed Governor of Queensland, was expected to arrive by the January Torres Straits mail from Hong-Kong, when Governor Cairns, who has been appointed to South Australia, would proceed to Adelaide via Melbourne.

During the performance of "La Muetta di Portici" at the Opera, at Ghent, on Sunday night, a demonstration was made by the audience against the Election Bill proposed by the Government in the Chamber of Representatives.



A despatch from Düsseldorf announces the death, last Saturday, after a short illness, of Duke William Eugène of Würtemberg, who was married to the Grand Duchess Wjera Constantinovna of Russia, and was a Major in the 1st Regiment of the Würtemberg Uhlans.—The deaths are also announced of two celebrated German savants—Professor Poggendorf, of the University of Berlin, and Professor Hofmeister, the botanist, of the University of Tübingen.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a period of unexampled dullness, in which we may be almost said to have had no "national sports," the appearance of the weights for the spring handicaps has been the signal for renewed activity in turf circles. The entries, taken as a whole, were scarcely up to those of last year; but this is amply atoned for by the splendid acceptance obtained in nearly every case, which reflects the greatest credit on Messrs. Ford, Dorling, and the other handicappers. Class is also well represented in every race. In the Lincolnshire Handicap, Thorn, Controversy, Petrarch, Lollypop, Bruce II. (late Bruce), Warrior, Shillelagh, and Touchet are engaged. Rosebery heads the list for the Newmarket Handicap, and Coltness, Enguerrande, and Admiral Byng follow at a respectful distance. Controversy again appears in the City and Suburban, while Balfie, Forerunner, Julius Cæsar, Bruce II., Warren Hastings, Rosbach, Warrior, and Ernest are the most noticeable of the remaining acceptors. In the Great Metropolitan, Rosebery is once more at the head of the list; there is no other animal of any great form engaged; but we note that Lilian is left in, so possibly the wonderful old mare is to have another season on the turf before retiring to her well-earned rest. Both Rosebery and Controversy remain in the Chester Cup, and the fact of the former's name appearing in the long-distance races only looks as if, after all, staying is his strongest point, though the result of the Cambridgeshire showed that he possessed a high turn of speed. Hampton comes next to them, so he is to return for the second time to the "legitimate" business. The three-year-olds in this race, with the exception of Rosbach and Touchet, are not a very bright lot. Altogether, the appearance of all the handicaps is eminently satisfactory, and gives promise of a thoroughly successful racing season.

We are now within a fortnight of the great Waterloo Coursing Meeting, and so many dogs have been in reserve for the "blue ribbon of the leash," that the recent meetings have been scarcely so interesting as usual. Added to this, the ground in all parts of England has been in a terrible state from the incessant rain, so that the sport has been pursued under great difficulties. Betting has been fairly brisk on the Waterloo Cup, and Mr. Salter has held the position of first favourite for some time past. He will be represented by The Squatter, the dog that ran up to Donald last season; and, as he was then a late puppy, and is said to have improved wonderfully in every respect, backers have good reason for their confidence. The nominations of Colonel Hathorn and Messrs. Lawton and Brocklebank are also in high favour. Mr. Hedley has been elected judge for the third year in succession; and Heystead, who is well known in Ireland, will make his first appearance with the slips.

On Saturday afternoon last a sculling-match took place, on the Tyne, between two amateurs, W. Fawcus and J. G. Sowerby. It may be remembered that the former was amateur champion in 1871; and he secured a very easy victory, Sowerby being unable to show to advantage in the rough water, and ceasing to row some little distance from the finish.

Until within the last few days there have been no billiard-matches for money this season; but the champion and T. Taylor opened the ball a few days ago, and other engagements are sure to follow. In the match in question Cook conceded a start of 300 points in 1000, and won by no less than 365. We never saw him play better; and, as he compiled no less than 672 in five breaks, Taylor had little chance. His spot play was most deadly, and he exhibited a wonderful knowledge of strength throughout. Taylor also played well, especially at the commencement; but the balls broke against him from start to finish, and it was impossible to struggle successfully against such play as Cook exhibited. The same pair appeared again at Kennington-oval in an exhibition game, when Cook scored 1000 in 1h. 10min., the fastest time on record; his largest break was 413, which included 136 spot strokes.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Goldsmiths have given £100 in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

The *Globe* states that Captain Hamber was, on Monday, elected editor of the *Morning Advertiser* by the committee of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers.

The Iron and Steel Institute general meeting has been fixed for March 21 and 22. The British Iron Trade Association's annual meeting will take place on March 23.

Much damage was caused by an exceptionally high tide in the Thames on Wednesday morning. At several places upon the south-east coast also the tides were unusually high.

Captain Sir George Nares was, on Saturday last, presented with the freedom of the Shipwrights' Company. After the presentation Sir G. Nares and his officers were entertained at a dinner at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street.

On Tuesday evening the Lady Mayoress (Miss White) gave a juvenile ball at the Mansion House. The guests were about 1200 in number, and the limit of age was fixed at from eight to eighteen. The company began to arrive about six o'clock, and were received in the saloon by the Lord Mayor and his daughters, the Lady Mayoress and Miss Florence White.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, an estimate was presented, showing that £506,353 is required to enable the board to satisfy liabilities up to March 25, 1878. This is equal to a rate of 5½d. in the pound. After a discussion it was referred to the finance committee to apportion that sum among the parts of the metropolis.

The committee of Crystal Palace proprietors who were appointed at the meeting on Dec. 1 have issued a report on the subject of the offer of Mr. Sawyer to lease the Palace and grounds at a fixed rental of £56,000 per annum. The committee are of opinion that Mr. Sawyer's offer should be accepted, the rental being sufficient to pay 2½ per cent on the ordinary stock.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of January) was 85,567, of whom 39,229 were in workhouses and 46,338 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 3582, 14,082, and 21,858 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 758, of whom 559 were men, 168 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

The large space at the corner of Northumberland-avenue, directly opposite Trafalgar-square, has been let by the Metropolitan Board of Works as the site of a large hotel—to be named "The Grand Hotel."

Mr. H. Richard, M.P., presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies, which was held at the Congregational Memorial Hall. The report stated that Mr. Osborne Morgan intends to introduce the Burials Bill at the earliest opportunity in the approaching Session.

Deputations from the east end of London, accompanied by a procession, waited upon the Metropolitan Asylums Board, last Saturday, and protested against the occupation of a large clothing factory in Limehouse as a temporary smallpox convalescent hospital. The board, however, decided by a large majority that the pressure of the epidemic demanded the immediate opening of such an institution.

An inquest was held, last Tuesday, on the body of the Dowager Countess Howe, who was killed by a fall from a window of her house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. Evidence was given of the fact of the deceased lady having been in a very depressed state since the loss of her husband; and the jury, after deliberating a few minutes, returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind."

The annual prize of £50, offered by the Company of Goldsmiths, has, for the second time, been awarded to John Watkins, student at South Kensington, from the Birmingham School of Art, for a design for a shield, after a description by Virgil. E. J. Poynter, R.A., one of the judges, says it is the most able design that has ever been sent in. There were fifty-four competitors. The drawings are on view at the Royal Architectural Museum, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

The Lord President of the Council has appointed Mr. R. A. Thompson, Assistant-Director of the South Kensington Museum, to be Acting Director; and Colonel Herbert B. Sandford, R.A., Executive Commissioner for the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876, Acting Assistant-Director during the absence from the museum of Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., who has been appointed Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878.

The fairy sketch, entitled, "Our Doll's House," which was produced as a holiday attraction at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, will be withdrawn at the end of next week, and a novelty, called "A Night Surprise," substituted on Monday, Feb. 12. Mr. West Cromer is the author, and Mr. German Reed composes the music. "Matched and Mated," which is as attractive as ever, and Mr. Corney Grah's new sketch, "Spring's Delights," will retain their places in the programme.

A farewell meeting in connection with the visit of the Rev. J. Henson (the original of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom") to this country took place, on Tuesday evening, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. There was a large attendance, and much interest was felt in Mr. Henson's narrative of his adventures in slave life. It was stated that the object of his mission—that of raising funds to release him from pecuniary difficulties—had been more than accomplished, and that he would return to America with £600 clear to assist him in his last days, he being eighty-eight years of age.

The conviction of the American Spiritualist, Dr. Slade, has been quashed by the Middlesex magistrates, on the ground that it omitted four important qualifying words of the section of the statute under which Mr. Flowers, at Bow-street, committed him for three months as a rogue and vagabond. The words omitted were "by palmistry or otherwise." Fresh summonses were, however, issued on Tuesday, at Bow-street, against Dr. Slade and Mr. Simmonds, for conspiracy to defraud, and against Dr. Slade also under the Vagrancy Act. Mr. Flowers, in granting the summonses, hoped that Sir J. Ingham, the chief magistrate, would hear the case.

A deputation, representing the council of the National Chamber of Trade and various vestries and district boards of the metropolis, waited on the Home Secretary, last Monday, to lay before him the grievance caused through the water rate being charged upon the annual value of property, which value had so greatly risen of late years. The deputation also advocated an amalgamation of the companies under one central body. Mr. Cross said that all he could do was to promise that the views of the deputation should receive attention.—Another deputation sought the aid of the Home Secretary to secure for Battersea and such places direct representation on the Metropolitan Board of Works, and Mr. Cross promised that the matter should receive his consideration.

The fifth annual soirée of the Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association took place, yesterday week, at the City Terminus Hotel, and was very fully attended. Entertainments of a varied character had been provided for the visitors, beginning with a miscellaneous concert, creditably sustained by the members of the association. The concert was followed by a dramatic performance and elocutionary recitals; after which "Kalulu" and the d'Alvinis gave their respective performances in the pillar hall. The programme, which was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. R. W. Coldwell, gave entire satisfaction. A ball and supper followed the music and recital. Many members of the Metropolitan School Board were present. In the course of the evening it was stated that out of 1800 certificated teachers in the district under the control of the metropolitan board 500 were members of the association.

Under the sanction of the Christian Blind Relief Society, directed by Mr. T. Clarke, their honorary secretary, an entertainment, defrayed by benevolent subscriptions, is annually given to the poor blind people living in the metropolis. Upwards of two hundred afflicted persons, accompanied by their respective guides, were hospitably received, on Tuesday evening, in the large hall of the Eastern Tabernacle, Burdett-road, kindly lent for the occasion by the Rev. A. G. Brown, the minister. A good plain tea was provided, followed in the course of the evening by speeches, songs, and glees by the blind choir conducted by Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Pyne, recitations, the distribution of oranges, and last, though not least, the presentation of one shilling to each guest. The society, under whose direction the festival is given, is dependent on voluntary contributions, is managed by honorary officers at small cost, and is the only one of the blind relief associations that grants pensions to persons under forty years of age.

The total number of births in London last week was 2572, and of deaths 1425. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by one, whereas the deaths were 270 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 86 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. Of the persons who died from smallpox last week, 38 were certified as unvaccinated, 22 as vaccinated; in the remaining 26 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information as to vaccination. The fatal cases showed a decline in East London, whereas they were more numerous in the west,

central, and south districts. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, with accommodation for 900, contained 830 smallpox patients on Saturday last. Excepting smallpox, the fatal cases of each of these zymotic diseases were considerably below the corrected average weekly numbers. The mean temperature was 39.0 deg., which was 1.3 deg. above the average of the last sixty years.

With a view to the establishment of an association of a literary, artistic, and scientific character, available for a wide district of Surrey, a conversazione was held on Wednesday night in the Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, and was fully attended. The provisional committee of the proposed new association includes the names of Mr. Le Neve Foster, M.A., Mr. Gladher, F.R.S., Mr. Hyde Clarke, F.R.S., and Mr. F. H. Varley, F.R.A.S., and others. Addressing the company last evening, Mr. F. Pike explained that the aim of the committee would be to affiliate themselves with the Society of Arts and South Kensington Museum, to promote first-class lectures on science and art, purchase philosophical apparatus, give concerts and conversaciones, to hold classes for science and languages, and to establish a reading-room and library of reference. For these purposes a public meeting is to be held in the course of the present month. At the conversazione a fair collection of works of art, scientific apparatus, articles of virtu and curios, was on view, lent by various contributors. Musical selections were given by the glee party of the 1st Surrey Volunteers, under the direction of Mr. Cozens.

### CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen were, yesterday week, called to the Bar:—

Lincoln's Inn:—Henry Brettingham Adams, B.A., Cambridge; Benjamin Edward Somers, of Merton College, Oxford; George John Chapman, B.A., Oxford; Thomas Cyprian Williams, LL.B., Cambridge; Charles Swann Shield, B.A., Cambridge; Uquhart Attwell Forbes, University of London; Henry George Willink, B.A., Oxford; George Stuckey Lean, jun., B.A., Oxford; John Mitchell Chapman, LL.B., Cambridge; Arthur Royle Harding, B.A., Oxford; Henry Stanton, jun., B.A., Oxford; John Sitterfield Sanders, B.A., Oxford; Hubert Winstanley; George Lewis Denman, LL.B., Cambridge; Henry Storer Bowen, B.A., London; Frederick Lechmere Paton, B.A., Oxford; Richard Booth, B.A., Cambridge; Frederick James Norman Pearson, B.A., Oxford; William James Wright Ingham, B.A., Cambridge; and Ng Choy, of Hong-Kong, China.

Inner Temple:—John Pickersgill Rodger (holder of a certificate of honour, second class, Hilary Term, 1877); William Wallace Cragg, M.A., Oxford; William Hamilton Phillips, B.A., Oxford; Berthold Robert Stansfeld, M.A., Cambridge; Arthur Andrew Cecil Dunn-Gardner, M.A., Oxford; James Dominic Daly; George Hone Hone-Goldney, B.A., Cambridge; Henry Hatchell Warren, B.A., Oxford; Ernest Beauchamp Nelson, B.A., Oxford; Francis Lea Stourbridge Smyth, Oxford; John Heywood, B.A., Cambridge; Abraham Lionel Hart, LL.B., London; Robert Alexander Milligan Hogg, B.A., Cambridge; George Macan, B.A., Cambridge; Arthur Baptist Noel; Augustine Robert Whiteway, M.A., Cambridge; George Mervyn White, B.A., Oxford; Arthur Bruce Smith; Lancelot Edward Lawford, B.A., Oxford; Francis Ernest Colenso, B.A., Cambridge; John William Froudford; Percival Broadbent; Marie Lewis Alexandre Hugues; William John Richardson, B.A., Cambridge; Thomas Sutherst, Cambridge; Herbert Parker Reed, and William Frederick Barry, B.A., Dublin.

Middle Temple:—Thomas Austin Guerin, Charles Edmund Fox, Patrick Alexander Donald Carnegie, Alfred de Bathe Brandon, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Eugenius Charles Jackson, Charles Richard Amesbury Birch, James Blenkinsopp, Alexander Coghill Wylie, Gaupat Sarrotam Malakar, Albert Edward Nelson, Walter Coates, Slade Butler, of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A.

Gray's Inn:—Miles Walker Mattinson, "Bacon Scholar," Gray's Inn, T.T. 1874, first-class studentship, T.T. 1876, certificate of honour T.T. 1876.

### A TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

A scheme of this kind is engaging the serious attention of many thoughtful and influential citizens, and its features have been already indicated in various ways, not only directly in the shape of definite proposals, but in reports and pamphlets. It is evident that, by the serious consideration they are giving to some such organisation, the great companies are rebutting the charges so recently brought against them, and are showing that now the time has arrived in which they may act with more widely-extended purpose and in more complete union they are willing to observe those duties which are, after all, their highest privileges. The old mediæval order has changed, but it has only now given place to the new in the sense of a really adequate opportunity for establishing a system of such technical education as would be consistent with the operations of a number of guilds representing various "crafts." It may be hoped, however, that we shall soon really see, either on the Thames Embankment or elsewhere, not far from the civic centre, a large industrial university in full and successful operation, in the maintenance of which both the opulent and the less wealthy companies of the City contribute.—*City Press*.

### ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

At the general court of this society, held at their offices, 66, Ludgate-hill, yesterday week, the establishment of additional escape stations at Bognor and Glastonbury was reported. The authorities of the towns thus benefited have made suitable provision for the efficient working of the machines granted to them by the society. The total number of escapes now placed out by the society is forty-nine. Amongst the rewards voted by the committee for exertions displayed in the saving of life at fires are testimonials, with £2 each, to Police-Constables Savage and H. Cockram, of the Y Division, for services at a fire in Ossulston-street, Somers' Town; testimonial, with £3, to Police-Constable Henry Goring, 459, Paddington Division, who rescued, under circumstances of much difficulty, the life of an aged lady at a fire in St. Mark's-road, Notting-hill, on July 25 last; testimonial, with £5, to Fireman Rhymes, who saved six lives by means of his escape at a fire in the Mile-end-road, in June last; testimonial, with £2, to Daniel Fortune, labourer, for exertions in rescuing two children at a fire in Killeagh, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, in August last. A sum of £5 was voted to the sister of the late George Lee, the fireman who died from the injuries he sustained whilst endeavouring to save life at the fire in St. John-street, Clerkenwell, last July.

### LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £700 were voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for services rendered by them during the past month, in which period they saved 101 lives from various wrecks. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were voted to Captain O. S. Cameron, R.N., Inspecting Commander of H.M. Coastguard at Newcastle, Ireland, and £4 to two coastguardsmen for putting off in their boat, and at great risk saving the crew of four men of the brigantine Fame, of Maryport, which was wrecked off Newcastle during a strong wind from the S.E., and in a very heavy sea, on Jan. 3. The silver medal and thanks of the institution, on vellum, were also awarded to Mr. John Payne, Chief Officer of H.M. Coastguard at Skerries, Ireland, for wading into the surf on two occasions and saving, at great risk, one of the crew of the smack Falcon, which was wrecked there, in a gale from E.S.E. and a very heavy sea, on Jan. 2. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £1349 were ordered to be made on some of the 256 life-boat establishments of the institution.

There is to be an International Horticultural Exhibition at Oporto in June next.



RECENT ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN GREECE



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ACROPOLIS, MYCENÆ.

RECENT ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN GREECE



THE ACROPOLIS.

VIEW OF NEW MYCENÆ.



RUINS AND EXCAVATIONS OF THE ACROPOLIS, MYCENÆ.  
FROM SKETCHES TAKEN ON THE SPOT BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bickerstaff John Marcus, to be Vicar of Cookley.  
Fynes-Clinton, Charles Henry; Rector of Blandford Forum, Dorset.  
Griffith, F. Pelham; Chaplain to H.M. Legation, Guatemala.  
Hilliard, Joseph Stephen; Rural Dean of Ealing.  
Johns, Joseph William; Curate of Leamington Priors.  
McCormac, C. E. A.; Vicar of Marton, Warwick.  
North, William; Rector of Alford.  
Sadler, William; Rector of Dumbleby, Lincolnshire.  
Schwartz, A. J.; Vicar of Tolleshunt Major.  
Fidgwick, J.; Rector of Birdbrook.  
Fidgwick, Frederick Radclyffe; Rector of Siltou, Dorset.  
Sneyd, Ralph Henry; Vicar of Hartley, Wintney.  
Woodland, Eldred; Vicar of St. James's, Milton, Portsea.  
Jackson, H., Curate of Batley; Vicar of Morley.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London has removed from Fulham Palace to London House, St. James's-square.

An organ has been presented by a parishioner, Mrs. Wells, to St. Edmund's Church, Warkton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. H. Seymour Roberts, LL.D., has been appointed Superintendent of the Metropolitan Mission of the Society for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews.

A handsome tablet has been erected at Christ Church, Pera (the memorial church), by Viscountess Strangford, in memory of her husband, the late Lord Strangford.

At the annual meeting of the Leeds Church Extension Society it was stated that nearly £57,000 had been promised towards the proposed fund of £100,000 for building churches in the borough.

The Rev. Samuel Hobson, M.A., on leaving the curacy of Alford, Lincolnshire, has been presented with a silver coffee-service from the parishioners, and Keble's "Christian Year" from the National School children.

The annual meeting of the City Branch of the English Church Union, on Tuesday evening, was attended by Mr. Pelham Dale, the inhibited Rector of St. Vedast's, who declared his resolve not to obey any injunction received by him from Lord Penzance. If deprived of his benefice, he would earn his living by teaching, but would not surrender an iota of his priestly character.

The Bishop of Chichester presided at the annual meeting of the Church Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution last Saturday. The total income of last year was £5514, and twenty-four annuitants were elected. Upwards of £3900 has been granted in cases of temporary distress since 1857; ninety-eight disabled teachers have been elected to annuities, and thirty-nine teachers' orphans to weekly allowances.

A new church, to be called the Holy Innocents, which has been erected on the Glebe at Hornsey, was consecrated by the Bishop of London last Saturday. Among those present were Mr. W. C. Alexander, who had contributed £1000; Mrs. Peter Robinson, who gave £500 and a stained-glass window in memory of her husband; and Mr. M. Powell. The building has been erected from designs by Mr. Blomfield, at a cost of £6200, and will seat upwards of 600.

A handsome stained-glass two-light window, by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of Garrick-street, has been placed in the parish church of St. Mary, Seymour-street, Euston-square, to the memory of the beloved wife of the Vicar, the late Mrs. Stevenson, who died at Eastbourne on Ascension Day, 1876. The window has been erected by the congregation, as an expression of regard and affection for the deceased lady, as well as of their appreciation of the great services rendered to the parish by their zealous and valued pastor, the Rev. Thomas Stevenson, M.A.

It has been decided immediately to proceed with the restoration of the nave of Salisbury Cathedral, at a cost of nearly £6000, towards which the Dean of Salisbury has given £3000. Other contributions have also to be received, leaving about £600 to be made up. In addition to the foregoing, £1000 is required for the pavement of the nave and nave aisles, and £1030 for the restoration of the north porch. The new open choir screen is in course of completion, as well as the new organ, and the painting of the arcade on the south side of the choir is to be continued, the work having been undertaken by a local artist. The late Miss Grace Everard, of Laverstock Hall, near Salisbury, by her will bequeathed £1000 towards the restoration fund of the cathedral, free of legacy duty.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

At Merton, Mr. J. Quine, from King William's College, Isle of Man, has been elected to a Mathematical Postmastership.

At Exeter, Messrs. T. W. Gould, from Cheltenham College, and A. W. Dennis, from Marlborough College have been elected to Classical Scholarships; Mr. H. L. Porter, from King William's College, Isle of Man, to a Mathematical Scholarship; Mr. H. A. Hill, from Manchester Grammar School, to a Symes Exhibition.

At Trinity, Messrs. H. A. Miers, from Eton; P. A. Barnett, from the City of London School; and C. E. Golland, commoner, of Brasenose (late of Magdalen College School), have been elected to Classical Scholarships.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

WRANGLERS.

1. Donald McAlister, St. John's	13. Rose, Trinity	25. Newbery, Peterhouse
2. Gibbons, Gonville & Caius	14. Merton, St. John's	26. Hogben, St. Catharine's
3. Rowe, Trinity	15. Atkinson, Clare	27. Miller, F. B. A., Trin.
4. Smith, J. P., Trinity	16. Pendlebury, St. Jn's	28. Lee, Pembroke
5. Coates, Trinity	17. Kikuchi, St. John's	29. Mills, Clare
6. Knight, Trinity	18. Boissier, Queens'	30. Bowyer, Queens'
7. Wilson, Sidney Sus.	19. Lewis, Trinity	31. Cobbald, Sidney Sus.
8. Greaves, Christ's	20. Vinter, Sidney Sussex	32. Lyon, Emmanuel
9. Walters, Queens'	21. Dixon, Christ's	33. Gilliland, Queens'
10. Milton, Gonville & Caius	22. Sharrett, Emmanuel	34. Jones, St. John's
11. Parsons, Hn. C., St. J.		35. Fuller, Emmanuel
12. Heath, St. John's		36. Jones, Jesus

SENIOR OPTIMES.

1. Marwood, St. John's	47. Hickson, Trinity	63. Percival, Corp. Ch.
2. Sheriff, Emmanuel	48. Arnold, Pembroke	64. Rowles, St. Cath.
3. Stevens, Peterhouse	49. Norman, Downing	65. Foh, Trinity Hall
4. Bothamley, Corp. Ch.	50. Grant, Christ's	66. Carr, Trinity
5. Carr, Corpus Christi	51. Hancock, Queens'	67. Blackburn, Trinity
6. Clayton, Emmanuel	52. MacMichael, Trinity	68. Bagshaw, St. John's
7. Monro, Queens'	53. Smith, H. P., Trinity	69. Hodson, Trinity Hall
8. Perry, St. Cath.	54. Brereton, F. L.	70. Kearney, Corp. Ch.
9. Bell, St. John's	55. Williams, Pembroke	71. Hopkins, Trinity
10. Benwell, Trinity	56. Catty, Christ's	

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

1. Lawrence, Trinity	76. Pryce, Trinity	92. Notley, Sid. Sussex
2. Bayman, Trin. Hall	77. Hadden, Trinity	93. Doherty, St. John's
3. Highmoor, Corp. Ch.	78. Hatfield, St. John's	94. Horton, Trin. Hall
4. Eustace, St. John's	79. Hawthorne, King's	95. Barry, St. Catharine
5. Rentoul, Downing	80. Woolley, Cor. Christi	96. Berkely, King's
6. Sharrock, Jesus	81. Sole, Jesus	97. Noakes, Christ's
7. Swainson, Trinity	82. Hicks, Trinity	98. Wood, Christ's
8. Wilson, St. John's	83. Colles, Emmanuel	99. Janvrin, Clare
9. Salmon, Jesus	84. Dauckworth, Peter	100. Clark, Christ's
10. Robinson, St. John's	85. Hinxman, Christ's	101. Ridley, St. John's

AGGREGAT.—Balfour, Trinity.

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Mr. Donald McAlister, Senior Wrangler, is son of Mr. Donald McAlister, of Liverpool, and formerly of Tarbert, Cantire. He was born in Perth in May, 1854, was educated in Aberdeen, and at the Liverpool Institute, at the latter under the Rev. John Sephton, late Fellow of St. John's College. Mr. McAlister's school and college distinctions are as follows:—1869. First Class Oxford Junior Local. 1870. First Class Oxford Senior Local. 1871. Gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society; two national silver medals of the Science and Art Department for mechanics and magnetism and electricity; highest place in the Cambridge Senior Local, with Albert Memorial Scholarship of £145. 1872. Highest place in the Oxford Senior Local, with Lord Derby's prize, and award of two exhibitions—one of £160 to Balliol College, and one of £280 to Worcester College, Oxford. These were subsequently declared national. National gold medal for acoustics, light and heat; national bronze medal for physical geography, and Holt Scholarship of £130. 1873. Highest place in the Matriculation of London University, with an exhibition of £60; three national gold medals in magnetism and electricity, mathematics, and theoretical mechanics; silver medal in physics; exhibition of £160 at St. John's College, Cambridge. 1874. First Class, Wright's prize and exhibition in college May examination; first bachelor of science and in preliminary scientific examination for bachelor of medicine in London, and first class in honours in mathematics. 1875. First class in college May examination and foundation scholarship. 1876. Sir John Herschel's prize for astronomy. Mr. McAlister's college tutor was Dr. Parkinson, his private tutor Mr. Routh.

Frederick Brian de Malbisse Gibbons, the second Wrangler, is the eldest son of Mr. H. F. Gibbons, a barrister of the Middle Temple, residing at No. 1, Pembroke-gardens, Kensington. He was born at Egham, Surrey, on July 5, 1854; and was educated by Mr. Philip Wells, of Loudoun House, St. John's-wood, up to June, 1869, when he passed the Oxford Local Examination in Latin, Greek, French, and mathematics in the first division, and obtained a prize. He also passed several examinations at South Kensington, for which certificates of the first class were granted. In 1869 he was presented by Mr. Gordon to Merchant Taylors' School, where he yearly gained the chief mathematical prize. In 1873 the Parkins Exhibition was awarded to him, and an open scholarship at Gonville and Caius College; there he maintained his position as a mathematical scholar, and gained the first prize of the year on each occasion. Mr. Ferrars was his college tutor, and Mr. Routh his private tutor. Mr. Gibbons is not a mere student, for from 1869 to 1873 he served in Captain Fawcett's company of the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Lord Ranelagh.

Mr. R. C. Rowe, the third Wrangler, is son of Mr. Richard Rowe, of Kingsdown, Bristol, and was born in December, 1853. He was educated at the grammar school of his native city, under the Rev. Dr. Caldicott, from which, in 1873, he proceeded to Trinity College, having gained a minor scholarship there in the previous December. He was elected sizar in March, 1874, and exchanged the minor scholarship and sizarship for a foundation scholarship, which he still holds, at Easter, 1875. Mr. Rowe is also a graduate of London University, where he has been successively first exhibitor of matriculation and exhibitioner and University scholar in mathematics. His college tutors were Mr. Blore and Mr. Image; his private tutor, Mr. Routh.

Mr. James Parker Smith, the fourth Wrangler, is the eldest son of the late Archibald Smith, of Jordan-hill, Renfrewshire, who was Senior Wrangler in 1836, and grandson of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, who was seventh Wrangler in 1825. Mr. J. P. Smith was born in 1854, and educated at Winchester College. On entering Trinity he obtained a minor scholarship in classics and mathematics, being bracketed with Mr. Rowe; he was elected to a foundation scholarship in his first year. His college tutor is Mr. Prior; his private tutor, Mr. Routh.

Yesterday week the ship Earl Dalhousie, 1047 tons, Captain David Jarvis, was dispatched from Plymouth for Sydney, with a large number of free and assisted Government emigrants. The Earl Dalhousie has been fitted out for the present voyage under the special direction of Mr. H. Speed Andrews, the dispatching officer to the New South Wales Government, by the Agent-General of which Government the ship was chartered. She takes out forty-one married couples, 135 single men, twenty-nine single women, forty-two boys, thirty-two girls, and five infants—making a total of 332 souls, equal to 233 adults, the whole of whom are under the medical care of the surgeon, Mr. James Smith.—The acting Agent-General for South Australia has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide:—"Harbinger, emigrant-ship, arrived safely, Jan. 23." The New Zealand Shipping Company (Limited) have been advised by cablegram that the Otaki arrived at Otago, all well, on Jan. 28. The vessel sailed from London, with 108 passengers, on Oct. 24.—The Leicester arrived last week, all well, at Wellington. This vessel sailed from London, with New Zealand Government emigrants, on Oct. 22.—The Waipa, which sailed from Plymouth, with Government emigrants, on Oct. 27, 1876, for Canterbury, New Zealand, has arrived out.

The third annual exhibition of the Ipswich Fine-Art Club was opened on Monday. It is the best collection of works of art that the county of Suffolk has seen, and bears evident marks of the progress made by some of the younger artists during the past year. The constitution of this club is peculiar; it has been formed to encourage a taste for art among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but the exhibition is restricted to works of artists who may claim to be Suffolk men. The South Kensington authorities give their assistance by the loan of valuable pictures, and other works of art, which are national property. Both Mr. T. Woolner, R.A., and Mr. E. Poynter, R.A., are represented by works of theirs in this exhibition. Mr. S. Read sends one of his best and finest works, the "Church of Notre Dame de Bruc"; another of his pictures is lent by its owner, Mr. S. Westhorp. Mr. F. G. Cotman sends "An Anxious Heart," which we engraved for our Christmas Number; also, a beautiful sunny piece called "Peace and Sunshine." Mr. W. R. Symonds, in his portrait of a little girl, shows high talent, and a marked improvement of execution. Mr. J. R. Wells contrilutes some of his pictures of marine subjects. Among others whose works appear are Messrs. E. Morgan, W. Batley, T. Smythe, J. Duvall, J. Moore, and Miss Churchyard. The arrangements were made by Mr. E. Packard, jun., the honorary secretary, to whom is chiefly due the credit of instituting this yearly exhibition of the works of Suffolk artists.

By the will of Cesare Alessandro Bressa, Doctor in Medicine and Surgery, signed Sept. 4, 1835, that gentleman left all his property, after paying certain legacies, in remainder expectant on the expiration of a life interest, to the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, with power to convert and put the capital out to interest in the way deemed most profitable; and with the interest of this property a biennial prize was directed to be established, and adjudged in the following manner:—"The net interest of the first two years to be given in premium to that person, of whatever nation or country he be, who shall have, during the previous four years, made the most important discovery, or published the most valuable work on natural and experimental philosophy, natural history, mathematics, chemistry, physiology, and pathology, as well as geology, history, geography, and statistics. The net interest of the following two years to be given only to an Italian, who, by judgment of the above-named Academy of Turin, shall have made the most important discovery, or have published the most important work on any of the above-mentioned sciences. The prize will continue to be distributed in the same order." The academy has accepted the task, with the intention of fulfilling to the best of their ability the generous wishes of the testator, and the first open prize will be given in the year 1879. The value amounts to 12,000 Italian lire, or about £370 sterling. In accordance with the spirit of Dr. Bressa's will, the academy will choose the best work or discovery, whether or not it be presented by the author. The prize in no case will be given to any of the national members of the Academy of Turin, resident or non-resident. In the year 1881 the second Bressa prize will be given for the preceding quadrennial term 1877-80, according to the above rules, to an Italian. And so on every four years there will be a Bressa prize for competition among scientific men of any part of the world, and every four years a Bressa prize which can be competed for by Italians only.

NEW BOOKS.

Objectionable as it is in tone and style, wild and hurling as are very often its words, extravagant as are some of its views, and strange as are the signs of ignorance it occasionally exhibits, there is, nevertheless, something worth reading in *The Ottomans in Europe*, by John Mill (Weldon and Co.), a volume on the cover whereof are the English and Turkish flags represented in friendly union. From that fact the bias of the writer may be readily conjectured. Red-hot, indeed, is his sympathy with the Turks; and at white heat is his wrath against the Russians. Nor is there any desire here to question the righteousness of his sympathy or of his wrath; but it may be allowable to wish that he had been less declamatory, less abusive, less denunciatory, less suggestive of the lady who weakened her own cause by protesting so much. It may be allowable, also, to wish that he had been less perverse and more regardful of facts. For surely it is little short of sheer perversity to be so far from seeing in the Turkish Empire the proverbial "sick man" as to call it "an Empire that is in its boyhood at present, or rather let us say emerging from it, half man and half boy, with the daring flush of youth on his face, a torrent of rich vermillion blood rushing through his arteries, and his nerves vibrating with celestial fires." This is rather too strong a statement to make in the teeth of history, which shows that Turkey has been gradually losing ground since the battle of Lepanto, in 1571, having had Hungary wrenched from her in the seventeenth century, the Crimea in the eighteenth, and, so far as independence or quasi-independence of her territorial dominion is concerned, Greece, Moldavia and Wallachia (now combined into Roumania), Servia, and Egypt in the nineteenth. Had it been simply asserted that the Turk, if brought to bay, is capable of making a sturdy resistance and of dying hard, leaving to his enemies but Pyrrhic victories, our author would have been more likely to meet with attention as a sober and reasonable expositor of probabilities. Moreover, as a few specks will suffice to throw suspicion upon the soundness of a peach or other fruit, so a few instances of glaring ignorance or carelessness will suffice to discredit a whole work. And when it is found that an author can put upon paper such astounding errors as are to be found in the volume under consideration, his general weight is diminished to a greater extent, perhaps, than is quite justified by the peculiar nature of the blunders. Now, at p. 243 our author writes, when speaking of "autonomous administration," in this incredibly erroneous fashion—"The absolute meaning of the word [autonomous] is SELF-ACTING [sic] . . . but all English phrases and institutions have to be modified before they can be adopted or understood in the East, and . . . so far as the claims of Russia are concerned, it would be much better to use the noun instead of the verb (sic), and call the thing an automaton, 'an image moved by springs.'" So that, according to him, "automaton" is the noun substantive corresponding to "autonomous," and means "an image moved by springs." After this, it is not very wonderful to find that Pliny, though it is not stated which Pliny, is credited at p. 279 with the saying—"Fortune favours the brave;" or that, in the author's opinion, the only thing of any consequence which Russia has to offer either to her native inhabitants or to subjugated peoples is "the knout," vide pp. 220-232. It may be advisable to refer the author to so very accessible a work as the "Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIXe Siècle," wherein, under the article relating to Russia, he will read: "On a aboli le knout sous le règne de Nicolas; et Alexandre II. a aboli la peine du fouet. On a maintenu la verge (25 coups seulement)." Be it observed that our author's many blemishes have been dwelt upon not for the purpose of bringing his book into disfavour, but, on the contrary, for the sake of forewarning those who might otherwise justly complain that they had been led to expect more than was proffered, and that they had received no hint of the trial to which their sense of a proper, dignified manner of writing upon a grave subject would be exposed, and of the discrimination they would have to use in separating the wheat from the exuberant tares. Such persons might, but for due caution, let themselves be blinded, by the prejudice which the author's intemperate zeal and other failings are sure to excite, to the merits which his work undoubtedly possesses. For instance, he has evidently ransacked bluebooks with amazing diligence, and has collected therefrom a mass of evidence, which cannot be neglected, though it may not be regarded as conclusive. He has furnished his volume with two useful and important maps, showing at a glance "the aspirations of Pan Slavism," as represented and inculcated, respectively, by two distinct and, in many points, antagonistic parties. He makes some good hits and intersperses some noteworthy remarks and facts amidst his furious ravings over "Bulgarian and other atrocities," although his manner of attacking Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Schuyler's memorable "report," whatever ground there may be for the accusations brought against the American gentleman, will certainly not commend itself to general admiration. He tells some very seasonable truths about the excellent qualities of the Turks, and about their moral superiority, in many respects, over their adversaries, as well as about the trying times through which Turkey was passing when all kinds of impossible demands were made upon her; about the consideration which, under such circumstances, was her due; and about the difficulty and long delay we, in our more favoured land, have experienced in carrying out in deed reforms accomplished in word and by enactment. And much else he says, which it were well for both Turk-lovers and Turk-haters to bear in mind: only it is a matter of regret that he should have expressed himself in a fashion so unlikely to produce any wholesome impression.

Among the neat little volumes containing the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" that entitled *Demosthenes*: by the Rev. W. J. Brodribb, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), is distinguished above its fellows, or, at any rate, if memory can be trusted, above some of them, by a very useful little map, an appendage not always necessary, or even desirable, but where, as in this case, much to be desired, not less ornamental and suggestive of completeness than the bushy tail which finishes off a squirrel. The volume, besides, has had for its author a gentleman who is not only well known as an accomplished, elegant, and erudite scholar, but who has also won reputation in the field of classical literature by the process of actual publication. Of Demosthenes, again, there is no reader, however English and however innocent of Greek, who has not heard and has not formed some conception—of his person, of his character, of his eloquence, of his ingenuity, a combination sufficient of itself to justify the Roman poet's well-known words touching the nation whom the muse had so richly dowered, and the Englishman's eulogy, somewhat differently applied: "such cunning they who live on high have given to the Greek." Almost the youngest schoolboy, or boy not yet at school, is familiar with the feat, if not with the name, of that famous Greek who is fabled to have conquered his natural vocal deficiencies by speaking with pebbles in his mouth and by standing upon the seashore and declaiming against the loud-resounding waves, until he became by assiduous practice a happy intramixture of the Boanerges and the Chrysostom. Mr.



Brodrick has done his work with the loving labour and in the appreciative spirit which were to be expected; if he have failed to give an adequate idea of the great Athenian orator's irresistible eloquence, the explanation is not so much that he has borrowed his specimens from inferior versions as rather that the original could not have full justice done to it even by a Brougham, or a Kennedy, or a Collier, or another. When Mr. Brodrick, in comparing Demosthenes and Cicero, remarks that both "were willing to die rather than survive their country's disgrace," a grim smile may play about the lips of those who remember that they were both, at any rate, trying to escape when they came by their death. As regards the trite anecdote relating to the compliment which Æschines is said to have paid Demosthenes on the subject of the celebrated "Crown" oration, Mr. Brodrick gives only half the story as told by Cicero and others, according to whom Æschines first read to his Rhodian pupils his own speech against Ctesiphon, and afterwards, by request, the reply of Demosthenes, exclaiming, when the pupils applauded vociferously, with magnanimous self-abnegation, "Ah! if you had but heard him!" Some authorities, giving, as Mr. Brodrick gives, only half the story, confine themselves, on the contrary, to the portion which he has omitted. According to them, Æschines read his own speech only, and, when the pupils applauded vociferously, wondering how he could have been beaten, exclaimed, "Ah! if you had only heard the reply!" And, especially if a part only of the anecdote is to be recorded, this latter version is by far the more credible and natural; for it seems as if the most magnanimous of human beings could never have done full justice, in his delivery, to a speech in which he and his father and his mother and all that belonged to him, and all that concerned him, were covered with such abuse as that with which Æschines was overwhelmed by Demosthenes. Not even when the abuse is perfectly understood to be intended in a semi-Pickwickian sense, and is little more than claptrap addressed to the gallery.

Save the preface, which is addressed, no doubt, rather to those who have to cater for children than to childhood itself, *The Puzzle of Life, and How it has been Put Together*, by Arthur Nicols, F.R.G.S. (Longmans), appears to be, in style, language, and scope, eminently adapted for its purpose, which is to awaken among the little folk an interest "in the history of life upon the Earth," and "give them the taste for more extended study in after years." The writer, indeed, has already put his work to the best possible test, and has received the most satisfactory evidence of its probable success in "the liking for it shown by some intelligent children, who have seen it in manuscript." Whether the title is well chosen, and whether it was advisable to represent that what has been done by scientific men in building up their cosmic system resembles the piecing together of a puzzle-map, may be a matter of opinion; for a sharp child, an "enfant terrible," might be capable of sardonically pointing out that you can never be sure that you are right in your arrangement of a puzzle-map, until you have it complete, and that you may sometimes discover, when you have only a piece or two left, that you have made a mistake at the very beginning. However, whether the pieces fit together in one harmonious whole or not, they are, separately, well worthy of contemplation and study, and they will not only lead to profitable thought and exercise the organ of causality, but they will also excite wonder, admiration, and, it may be, thankfulness. For it is hardly possible to look upon the illustrations with which the volume has been furnished by Mr. Frederick Waddy, representing, in the most graphic style, all manner of extinct animals, without thanking Goodness that the said animals, especially those whose names have the common termination "saurus," have been improved from off the face of the earth. Unless, indeed, a reader be inspired with that English spirit of fight evinced by the author, who heaves a sigh and records his regret at the impossibility of any longer seeing a "set to" between two specimens of a once existing gigantic race of stages. No doubt little mouths will gape with astonishment at the tale which tells that coal is but "compressed sunlight," that Paris is "a great city built of the shells of dead animals," and that, in the words of Mr. Sampson Brass, "all manner of games" are performed, during the lapse of ages, by forests, and oceans, and mountains, and icebergs; and it is to be hoped that the owners of the little mouths will grow up with a desire of inquiring further into such matters. But they should be very cautious in their reception of evidence—more cautious than the guide, philosopher, and friend who has written the little book intended for their benefit, and who seems to be a trifle too easily satisfied. For instance, at page 120, he says that "in a cave in France" there was discovered "a picture of a fight between some reindeer scratched upon a piece of slate," and that "it shows that the reindeer, which now only inhabits the Arctic regions, must have been common then in France." Many people would call this a somewhat sweeping statement.

A prodigious number of curious, striking, excellent, and useful illustrations enhance the value and embellish the pages of *The Aquarium: its Inhabitants, Structure, and Management*, by J. E. Taylor, Ph.D., &c. (Hardwicke and Bogue), a volume which is "intended as a handbook or popular manual to our public aquaria, so as to render them still more effective as a means of education." One cannot but hope, if not believe, with the author, that the aquarium is more likely to extend its popularity than to go, as some croakers prophesy, the way of the "spelling bee," seeing that, especially in these days of increased devotion to natural history, the former may well arrest the attention of reasonable beings, whilst the latter would, perhaps, find its fitting arena in the common-room of an asylum for idiots. It is pleasant to find the author showing due appreciation of the charming works associated with the name of Gosse, and, as it were, inciting readers to procure for themselves the gratification of reading such books as "Rambles of a Naturalist on the Devonshire Coasts." The author commences with two chapters devoted to "the history of aquaria." He then proceeds to discourse about the "principles of the aquarium," about the "construction of fresh-water aquaria," about "amphibians and fishes of the fresh-water aquarium," about "the aquatic garden and its plants," about "mollusca, insects, &c., of the fresh-water aquarium," about "the aquarium as a nursery for the microscope," about "marine aquaria for rooms," about "our public aquaria" at the Zoological Gardens of London and Dublin, at the Crystal Palace, at Brighton, at Westminster, and elsewhere; about "mammalia, reptilia, and fishes of public marine aquaria," about Victor Hugo and the octopus; about "crustacea, echinoderms, annelids, &c., of marine aquaria," and about "sea-anemones and other zoophytes, &c., of marine aquaria." He also offers a few words of warning and of advice to persons who are of opinion, as regards private aquaria, that they "only give a lot of trouble, and are always getting out of order." Moreover, he has appended to his work the ever-helpful index. On the whole, then, it would appear that his is the book for those whom the study of the aquarium concerns.

Robertson of Brighton, as he is frequently called, rather by way of deference than of familiarity, or, in more formal terms, the Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, was a

man of such acknowledged superiority as a bold thinker and a powerful preacher that it was not unnatural to suppose that his *Notes on Genesis* (Henry S. King and Co.), fragmentary as the several lectures collected under that title are, would make a volume worthy of public attention. He was not the man to shrink from admitting and fearlessly facing whatever difficulties might be caused by scientific criticisms of the Mosaic cosmogony or by strictures upon the system of morality apparently taught in the book of Genesis. He, in the words of his biographer, the Rev. Stopford Brooke, did not "shrink from putting his congregation in possession of the results of German criticism upon Genesis. He made them acquainted with the discussion on the Jehovah and Elohim documents, but he did not deny the Mosaic compilation of these documents. He discussed fully the question of the universality of the Flood. He spoke with a boldness, adorned with a rare reverence, upon the vexed and generally avoided subjects of the confusion of tongues, the destruction of the cities of the plain, and the temptation of Abraham. In no case, however, was his preaching destructive, but constructive. Men went away from his chapel opposed, it is true, to the popular theory of Inspiration, but deeply convinced of an inspiration." This is not the place to treat of such serious subjects, which would necessarily have to be treated off-hand, if treated at all, or to enter jauntily upon ground where angels might fear to tread. It will suffice to say that the volume apparently contains only the undeveloped form of the lectures, and that whoever reads them, though he may not find his doubts and scruples removed or his mind set perfectly at rest, will certainly meet with much doctrine which it were well to take to heart, and will find nothing to encourage him in the belief not uncommonly held by a certain class of persons who lay claim to reason and who seem to think that, if Moses cannot be considered sound in his geology, he must, by consequence, be equally wrong in the matter of his ten commandments.

The recent British naval expedition to Smith Sound in the direction of the North Pole has not yet ceased to occupy public attention. Many readers will feel a temporary disposition, at least, to take up Lieutenant Julius Payer's narrative of the Austrian Arctic voyage beyond Novaya Zemlya from 1872 to 1874. An English translation, in two volumes, of this exceedingly interesting story is published by Macmillan, entitled *New Lands Within the Arctic Circle*. It relates the unexampled adventures of the officers and crew of the *Tetthoff*, a small steamer fitted out at Bremen for the work of exploration, under the command of Lieutenant Weyrich, while Lieutenant Payer, an engineer officer, commanded the surveying and sledging parties ashore. The vessel was caught in a drifting ice-field, from which it could never be released, and was helplessly carried to and fro, during nineteen long months, at the mercy of the winds or currents, till it was stranded on the unknown coast of Franz Joseph Land. The third summer was partly devoted to exploring the shores, channels, and inlets of the newly-discovered archipelago, beyond the 82nd degree of latitude, making an important addition to our geographical knowledge. Having accomplished this task, the brave Austrians left their ship fast held in the clutches of the icebergs, and by sledges and boats escaped to Novaya Zemlya, whence they returned to Europe in a Norwegian whaler. Their fortitude, skill, and valour, amidst tremendous perils and hardships, cannot be too highly esteemed. In one respect, it will be seen, this Arctic expedition had peculiar opportunities for observing the phenomena of ice-drifts loosely continuing on the open sea in winter. No previous explorers, that we can remember, were ever in a position to describe the amazing convulsions of those vast floating masses, from the effects of increasing frost, as the winter quarters of our ships have usually been fixed along shore, firmly inclosed in motionless fields of ice. The first volume of Lieutenant Payer's work contains a very instructive and complete summary of the whole subject of Arctic navigation, historical, geographical, and physical, with an account of the ice formations, their conditions and changes, and the best appliances for a nautical conflict against them. The Royal Geographical Society of London has long since recognised the merits of Lieutenant Payer, which have just obtained a high token of approval from the Emperor of Austria; and we have great pleasure in commending his book.

### THE QUARTERLIES.

The *Quarterly Review* appeals most powerfully to public interest by an article on the Eastern Question, which will be perused with interest as a party manifesto. We shall be glad if such is indeed its character, inferring that Ministers would in such a case be more likely to be actuated by sober discretion than led astray by imagination. It is, in fact, very sensible and rather dull. The Arctic Expedition is the theme of another essay which will attract much attention, reinforced as it is by two excellent maps. The most remarkable article in the number, however, is the review of Mr. Brewer's calendar of the State Papers referring to the divorce of Henry VIII., in which it is contended that Wolsey was the real author of the measure. Dr. Carpenter's Mental Physiology and the proposed South African Confederation are the subjects of two other articles of considerable value.

The *Church Quarterly* challenges general attention by the remarkable article on the life of the late Prince Consort, attributed to Mr. Gladstone, in which, correcting "the inevitable Baron," the ex-Premier lays down sound constitutional doctrines not materially differing from those exhibited in practice by Lord Palmerston, to the displeasure of the Court. The essay on Positive and Cosmic Religion is entitled to high praise as the work of a deep thinker and scrupulously candid controversialist. The able paper on Henry VIII.'s divorce surprises us by the admission that "the poor are not to be lured into" English churches. The other articles are nicely adapted to the meridian of the clerical book club.

The *British Quarterly* has a very good essay on the letters of the Emperor Julian, an able but too antagonistic criticism of Mr. Herbert Spencer's sociology, and a paper on the Serbian war written in Belgrade, disfigured by strong party feeling, but containing much valuable information respecting the history of the transactions preliminary to the campaign.

The *New Quarterly* opens with an article by Miss Cobbe on Schopenhauer's pessimism, more just in its estimate of the system than of the man. Dr. Hueffer treats an interesting subject with ability in his account of the Albigenses; but the leading attraction of the number is George Meredith's "House on the Beach," a tale full of Mr. Meredith's usual epigrammatic brilliancy, although, as also usual with him, rather huddled and unsatisfactory in the conclusion.

The *Morning Post* states that the marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsden, Coldstream Guards, and Miss Mabel Lindsay, daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G., will take place before Lent; and that a marriage is arranged to take place between Mr. Reginald Macleod, second son of Macleod of Macleod, and Miss Northcote, eldest daughter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Among recent publications by Messrs. Chappell and Co. are several charming pieces by M. Gounod. "When thou art near" is a song with much grace of melody, supported by a light and well-contrasted accompaniment. It will suit most voices of average capacity, and can scarcely fail to please most tastes. "Marche Militaire," and "Marche Religieuse," by the same composer, are effective instrumental pieces; the first in the jubilant style, the other, as its title implies, of a serious character. The military march is published both as a pianoforte solo and as a duet for two performers; the other march being issued for the organ, and also in an arrangement for the harmonium. Messrs. Chappell have likewise brought out a transcription, for pianoforte solo, of the little "descriptive piece" by Mendelssohn, entitled "The Evening Bell," the origin of which is stated to have been as follows:—Mendelssohn was staying with Mr. Attwood, at Norwood, in 1829, and was obliged, for some reason or other, to take his departure, deferring his journey to London, however, as long as possible, despite the frequent warning of the gate bell, which told him that his carriage was in attendance. Upon his arrival in town he penned this composition—the foundation of which is the solitary note of the gate bell—the same night, and forwarded both the pianoforte and harp parts (the latter intended for Miss Attwood) to his host the following day.

From Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. we have several agreeable vocal pieces, by Mr. Wilford Morgan, the well-known tenor. "The Ship's Away" (chanson d'adieu), "Fisherman's Morning Song," "Be true to me," "My Love at Sea," "I'll love her till I die," and "My heart is thine for ever" are all characterised by an agreeable flow of vocal melody and are within the reach of singers and accompanists of moderate powers.

We have from time to time noticed Messrs. Augener and Co.'s valuable publications of classical pianoforte music, in beautifully printed large octavo volumes, at remarkably low prices. The collection now includes pianoforte works by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann (the only complete uniform edition of this composer), Weber, and others. Recently, detached works have been issued separately, some of which have already been specified by us. Among the latest of these extracts are the "Kreisleriana" (op. 16) and the "Faschingsschwank aus Wien" (op. 26) of Robert Schumann, works eminently characteristic of the genius and individuality of that composer.

The gale which swept over the country the early part of the week proves to have been very severe, and several accidents, some of them fatal, are reported.

The *Glasgow News* announces that Dr. Henry Muirhead, of Bushyhill, Cambuslang, has offered to the University of Glasgow the sum of £2100 as an endowment of a demonstration-ship of physiology in connection with the chair of Institutes of Medicine.

The Old Testament Company, at the conclusion of their forty-second session, on Friday last, had finished the revision of Ezekiel, and proceeded with that of I. Kings as far as chap. x. 29. They have now revised the Pentateuch twice, and the Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I. and II. Samuel, the Psalms, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel for the first time.

A large number of persons attended at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, on Thursday afternoon, for the sale of her Majesty's Opera House, held for terms expiring at Michaelmas, 1891. The auctioneer described the premises minutely, and the biddings slowly advanced from £20,000 to £21,000, £22,000, £22,500, £23,000, £23,500, £24,000, £25,000, £26,000. No advanced bid being made, the auctioneer knocked it down to the gentleman who made the last offer, but he immediately declared that he had misunderstood his instructions and had gone further than he was authorised, and declined to sign the contract.

The Authorised Revision of the English Bible may not be completed and published for two or three years. It is the work of the best Hebrew and New Testament Greek scholars in England, with the best aid of German and other foreign students; and it will unquestionably be the very best translation for popular use. But, for the more exact study of the Scriptures, it will be still desirable to learn the numerous variations in different ancient copies of the original text, and the diverse renderings of particular phrases into our own language, which have been deliberately preferred by the most competent former translators or commentators. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers, have just published a volume of the greatest permanent utility for this purpose. It consists of the present Authorised Version, with two sets of foot-notes at the bottom of the page; the first set presenting all the various translations proposed for any particular word or phrase; the second class of notes showing all the variations of early Hebrew or Greek manuscripts, and of the most approved editions of the text. These are identified either by the initials of their names or by chosen alphabetical letters, referring to a catalogue and brief account of them all, which occupies four pages at the beginning of the volume. The editors for the Old Testament are the Rev. T. Cheyne and Mr. S. R. Driver, and for the New Testament the Rev. R. L. Clarke and Mr. Alfred Goodwin. They have received much assistance from an unpublished edition of the New Testament, prepared by the Rev. Canon Westcott and the Rev. Dr. Hort. Two of the editors of this "Various Reading and Rendering Bible" are members of the Revising Companies appointed by Royal Commission.

The manufacture of pianofortes is an important business in London, where, it is estimated, nearly thirty thousand of these most popular musical instruments are yearly made. An interesting little treatise, by Mr. Edgar Brinsmead, entitled "The History of the Pianoforte," which is published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, has reached its sixteenth thousand. It may be read through at one sitting, as it is comprised within seventy pages, but contains a large amount of curious and pleasant knowledge upon a subject which is, we should think, rather good to talk about in any drawing-room, seeing that a specimen of the article is sure to be standing there, and some of the ladies may perhaps be willing to be told something about it. Mr. Edgar Brinsmead is one of a house engaged in this trade and manufacture, who have the merit of introducing a valuable improvement, the "check repeater action." He has, for his own part, studied the antiquarian and historical associations of the pianoforte. The progress of invention, skill, and practice, in the construction of stringed instruments, from the ancient harp and lyre, and the early dulcimer, through the clavichord, the virginal, spinet, and harpsichord, to the first pianoforte made at Padua, in 1710, is described in this modest essay. Anecdotes of Sebastian Bach, Handel, Mozart, and other great composers and musicians, also here find place; and the rise of the leading manufacturers, Broadwood, Erard, and others, in the last century is briefly related. Other chapters give an account of the modern pianoforte, its construction, successive improvements, and approach to perfection. Some useful practical hints complete the work.





DINNER GIVEN BY THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL TO THE POOR.





"COMING THROUGH THE RYE." BY HUGH CARTER.  
AT THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

#### "COMING THROUGH THE RYE."

This pleasing, simple figure of a little rustic maiden bearing a pitcher of water through the corn-fields, has nothing at all to do with the subject of a well-known Scottish song, from which the above line of verse is quoted, and which expresses a very different sort of feeling. Mr. Hugh Carter has given the child a look of innocent sweetness, and of gentle frankness, which is very engaging; and we do not expect she will trouble her little heart with any embarrassing questions for several years to come. The picture has been exhibited at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

#### THE RUINS OF MYCENÆ.

We present this week several views of the ruins of this ancient and famous Greek city, to which attention has lately been called by the excavations there carried on by Dr. Schliemann, with the permission of the King of Greece. Our Special Artist attending the Conference at Constantinople, Mr. Melton Prior, went to Athens, and thence to Mycenæ, for the express purpose of making these sketches, which will no doubt be interesting to many of our readers.

Mycenæ, as every student of classical history and literature is aware, was a powerful city-state of the Peloponnesus, now called the Morea, for ages preceding the rise of Athens. It seems to have enjoyed a sort of "hegemony," or political and military headship, among the Greek principalities before the era of republican governments. The siege of Troy, under whatever circumstances it really took place, and whatever may be thought of the veracity of Homer's "Iliad," is likely to have been conducted by the Greeks under the command of a King of Mycenæ, whose name may possibly have been

Agamemnon. It was, therefore, quite an appropriate task for Dr. Schliemann, after his late exploration of the supposed site of Troy, on the coast of Asia Minor, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, to engage in similar operations at the site of Mycenæ. That place is further associated with the tragedy of Agamemnon's murder by the wicked contrivance of his adulterous wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus; a subject which employed the genius of each of the three Greek tragic poets, Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, either in the principal action or its consequences to the son and daughter of Agamemnon. This story was believed in later times; and it is mentioned by historians and topographers, writing after the Christian era, that the tombs of Agamemnon, of his father Atreus, and of his daughter Electra, were then to be seen at Mycenæ; but that the bodies of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra, who were slain by Orestes to avenge his father's death, had been excluded, and were buried outside the city walls.

The most certain historical event, after all, concerning Mycenæ, is the fact of its being destroyed, in the year B.C. 458, by the people of Argos, a neighbouring city which had formerly been subject to Mycenæ, and over which King Agamemnon had ruled. This city was then razed to the ground. Its site is about seven miles from Argos, upon a raised recess between two high summits of the mountain range that bounds the east side of the Argolic plain. The Acropolis, the upper city or fortress, of which the entire circuit is yet to be seen, was built upon the top of a steep and rugged hill, between two streams; its length is about 400 yards, and its breadth 200 yards. Within this inclosure the ground rises considerably; on the summit are the openings to subterranean chambers, built of large irregular stones lined with plaster. There is a great gate at the north-west angle, and a

postern gate to the north-east. In the great gate, which is called the "Gate of the Lions," the doorway is formed of two massive blocks of stone, with another laid across them, which upper stone is 15 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 6 ft. 7 in. high; and above this stands a triangular piece of green limestone, 12 ft. long, 10 ft. high, and 2 ft. thick, upon the face of which two lions are sculptured in bas-relief. The lions are represented standing on their hind legs, one at each side of a round pillar or altar, upon which their fore paws rest; the pillar, which broadens at the top, has a capital decorated with a row of four circles between parallel fillets. Below the mound of the Acropolis, at some little distance towards the modern village of Mycenæ, is a series of underground chambers, which has been called the Treasury of Atreus; they are cells of a conical form, the largest about 50 ft. in diameter at the floor, and their doorways have Tuscan or Doric half-columns. The Cyclopean architecture of the older ruins of Mycenæ differs entirely from what is found in other ancient cities of Greece, and their antiquity is probably much greater.

According to Dr. Schliemann, the walls belong to three distinct periods, the oldest portion being the underlying part, which resembles the architecture of Tiryns. They surrounded the Acropolis, the lower city extending to the south-west, and being still marked by traces of Cyclopean walls and other remains. One of the most curious results of Dr. Schliemann's excavations is the discovery that the city was re-inhabited after its capture by the Argives in B.C. 458, although its very site had been so completely forgotten by Strabo's day that he declares no vestiges of it were in existence. The new Mycenæ seems to have lasted about two centuries; at all events, the fluted vases found among its rubbish are of the Macedonian era, and come down to the second century B.C. Below the later city lie the ruins of the Mycenæ of Homer, and these



have already yielded an immense number of objects to Dr. Schliemann's workmen.

It is the opinion of Dr. Schliemann that he has discovered the identical tombs of Atreus and Agamemnon, of Cassandra, another daughter of the last-named King, and of Eurymedon, his charioteer, according to the local tradition which Pausanias has preserved. He has opened five tombs cut in the rock, in which he found two gold cups, a gold diadem, some bronze and crystal vessels, a quantity of fine pottery, knives and lances, and, finally, the bones of a man and a woman, covered with ornaments of pure gold. In another double circular sepulchre, as we learn by a telegram this week, he has found four golden vases, richly ornamented, and two gold signet-rings, one engraved with a palm-tree and seven figures of women. These and other treasures, belonging to the Greek Government, are to be deposited in a museum at Athens. We hope to give more illustrations of the subject.

### FEASTING THE POOR AT LIVERPOOL.

On Monday week the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. Alderman A. B. Walker) gave the first of two banquets to the aged and deserving poor of the town. The banquet was held in St. George's Hall, where a similar entertainment was held when Mr. Walker occupied the office of Mayor, two years ago. We give an illustration of the scene, which was one of lively enjoyment. St. George's Hall, as every visitor to Liverpool knows, is a magnificent Grecian building. The principal room is about 170 ft. long and 74 ft. wide, surrounded with porphyry columns and marble statues, and the roof, 84 ft. high, is splendidly decorated. The hall is large enough for 2000 persons to be comfortably seated; and there is a grand organ at one end. Such a superb place of assembly, devoted upon this occasion to an entertainment provided for those who could seldom indulge in the simplest festivity elsewhere, is highly suggestive of reflection touching the wide contrasts in our social life.

### LITTLE COOKS.

Many well-meaning people of the Podsnap type who cling fondly to the "goose step" as the best means of social progress were wont to object to the passing of the Education Act on the plea that the "lower classes" (to use an objectionable phrase ever on their lips) would by-and-by be over-educated. But we very much question whether they would retain this opinion were they to read "The Scholars' Handbook of Household Management and Cookery." This invaluable little text-book should provide us with a rising generation of skilled cooks and housekeepers. Witness the following testimony of Her Majesty's Commissioners to the value of the same author's "Manual of Domestic Economy," in use at the Industrial Schools, founded by Messrs. Baird, at the Gartsherrie Ironworks:—"The girls, in three months, can be taught plain cooking, washing, and cleaning, enough to prepare them for service, or to make them useful to their mothers at home. They are all instructed in Tegetmeier's 'Domestic Economy' at school, so that their minds have been directed to many useful principles. On going to service after such a course, a girl would probably get £1 more wages for the first half-year's service." Such being the results obtained from the study of the "Manual of Domestic Economy," may we not expect a greater harvest of good to be gleaned from the use of the simpler handbook before us in every school under the jurisdiction of the London School Board? This excellent "Scholars' Handbook" was compiled by Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, at the request of the London School Board; and we shall be surprised if it is not soon used in every School-Board school in the kingdom. Though the elements of our daily food are specified, and the philosophy of food is expressed, there is not a sentence an intelligent child cannot readily understand, so clearly and succinctly is the whole written. As a practical cookery-book, confined to advice on every-day dishes, it may effect a national reform in an important branch of domestic economy. Mr. Tegetmeier is careful to point out not only the most palatable, but also the most nutritious tid-bits; and his remarks on the *pot-au-feu* should be printed in large type for circulation in every poor man's home. Then, clothing, ventilation, and everything appertaining to home comfort will be found dealt with in the same rational, terse manner. In fine, "The Scholars' Handbook" (with its value enhanced by its appendix of household hints) should furnish us not only with a nation of little cooks (and thereby contribute not a little to the national sum of happiness), but likewise make every English home healthier and more comfortable than it is.

The Report of the Emigration Commissioners of New York, presented to the Legislature of that State on the 19th ult., states that since May, 1847, of the 8,000,000 emigrants reported as arriving in the United States, nearly three-fourths of the whole number were landed at that port. In 1876 the number landed was 113,979, of whom 71,265 were aliens, and 42,714 citizens or persons who had before landed in the United States. Of the aliens 21,635 were from Germany, 13,314 from Ireland, 8,447 from England, and 2,240 from Scotland; and the rest from Russia, Norway, and other European countries. The Labour Bureau of the department furnished employment for 10,240 persons, of whom 5364 were males.

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## THE GLASGOW BURNS MEMORIAL.

The bronze statue of Robert Burns, erected in George-square, Glasgow, where stand also those of several other famous men, was publicly unveiled, by Lord Houghton, on Thursday week. Jan. 25 was chosen as being the birthday of the popular Scottish poet. The movement which was brought to a close with this demonstration originated in 1872, when Glasgow awoke to the desirability of erecting a statue to the poet; and, in order that as many as possible might take part, a shilling subscription was commenced. This was not confined to Glasgow; the bulk of the subscriptions received were from persons resident there; but a large portion of the amount was contributed by other towns and places in the west of Scotland, and also by Scotchmen in distant parts of the world. It is stated that subscriptions were received from residents in Constantinople, Madrid, St. Petersburg, Canada, the United States, the Australian colonies, and South America. When the subscriptions had reached £1600, the committee requested Mr. George Ewing, a Glasgow sculptor who had already done much good work, to submit for consideration a model for a statue and pedestal. The design was considered satisfactory, and the commission was given to Mr. Ewing, who completed the statue in the autumn of 1876. The work of casting the statue was intrusted to Messrs. Cox and Son, bronzefounders, Thames Ditton, near London. They made the casting in October, and it is one of the most successful which they have produced. The total cost is about £2000. The statue is founded upon Nasmith's portrait, and is considered one of the best representations of the poet. The pedestal is of grey Aberdeen granite; and its sides will exhibit four bronze bas-reliefs, contributed by the towns of Ayr, Kilmarnock, Paisley, and Greenock, with sculptured groups of subjects from the poems of Robert Burns.

Glasgow Green, which is a spacious park on the banks of the Clyde, at the east end of the city, was the spot selected for the marshalling of the procession. Here, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the beginning of the ceremonies of the day. All the various trades unions and guilds, recognised by banners emblazoned with designs new to heraldry, but gorgeous with bright colour and devices in every stage of art, arrived on the green and took up the positions allotted them by marshals. Numerous bands played airs which are associated with Burns's best-known songs. A few minutes after noon the procession, having been organised, made a start, headed by a detachment of mounted police and the band of the 26th Regiment. Then came the Statue Committee, the Burns Clubs of Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Paisley, Ayr, and Greenock, Mr. Ewing (the sculptor), and a deputation of working men from Edinburgh in carriages. All the bands in the procession, of which there were nearly a hundred, played, along the line of route, "There was a lad was born in Kyle," "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled," and "Auld Lang Syne." After the carriages came a cavalcade of the carters of Glasgow, mounted on stout Clydesdale horses decked with ribbons and flowers. The carters wore quaint and picturesque broad Kilmarnock bonnets, with eagles' plumes and broad bright sashes. A lorry, embowered with evergreens, and accommodating a band, pre-



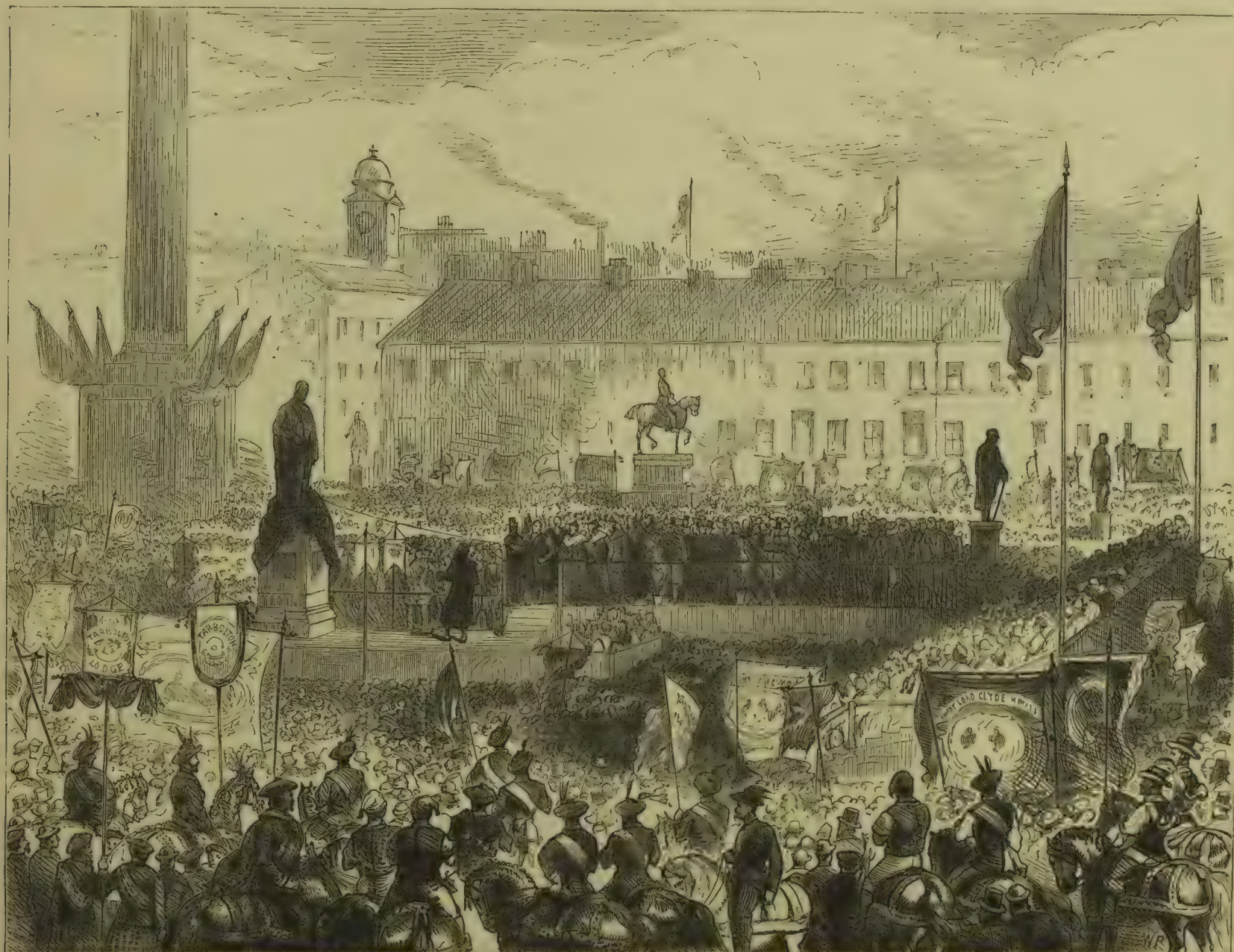
STATUE OF ROBERT BURNS AT GLASGOW.

ceded a second vehicle, which had been converted into a representation of a thatched roadside public house, where Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny were wont to get "unco' fou' and awfu' happy." Here the landlord in short hose and scarlet nightcap was personated by a boisterous toper who

too truly exhibited to his admiring friends that "aye the ale was growing better." Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny were represented by a pair of ancient cronies, while the landlord was ever ready to "laugh a ready chorus." The Tarbolton Lodge of Freemasons, of which Burns was a member, came next, bearing a number of relics of the poet, including the minute-book and a letter which he sent to the Right Worshipful Master, while Brother M'Cosh, the present Master, wore the badge referred to by Burns in his farewell to the lodge. Then came in succession representatives of the trades of Glasgow, each headed by a band, and identified by trade flags and trade models. The most elaborate display of banners was that made by the Foresters, many of whom were attired in the costume of the order. The procession marched through the chief thoroughfares of the city, taking in the way Argyle-street, Charing-cross, Sauchiehall-street, and St. Vincent-street, to George-square, which was reached about two o'clock. Here an assemblage, numbering, it was computed, 60,000, had congregated.

Lord Houghton had lunched with the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Corporation of the city in the Council Chambers at one o'clock. The members of the Town Council, in their official robes, accompanied his Lordship to George-square. For an hour previously rain had fallen in heavy showers; but shortly before the arrival of the city councillors and their accomplished guest the sky cleared, and the ceremony of unveiling the statue was accomplished in fair if not fine weather. Having taken the chair, his Lordship, before unveiling the statue, said that it was an ancient custom to preserve the memory of good and great men, of their deeds and characters, by erecting their images in stone or metal. This was done by the ancient Greeks and Romans; and it was still to be done, after the wide spread of modern literature and general education. Though every class of people could now learn the history of the past, and the lives of its statesmen, warriors, artists, inventors, and men of letters, there was a natural desire to look upon their figures. In the figure of Robert Burns there was nothing to the Glasgow Scotchmen new or strange. They would recognise in him a friend of their childhood, with whom they had associations ever fresh and dear. He had spoken of the statues of eminent men in the lands of classical antiquity. But in a still more ancient country, he meant Egypt, there was a colossal figure of some god or hero called Memnon. Of this statue there was a strange and beautiful tradition. It was believed that, by some magical attraction and supernatural sympathy, the rays of the rising sun drew forth at morning from the inanimate stone sounds of exquisite music which charmed and entranced all who had the good fortune to be within range of hearing.

"Now, gentlemen," said Lord Houghton, "I have a fancy that the ardour of your affections and the light of your imaginations might also draw from this statue a song of about a hundred years ago—a strain of beauty and truth that might go to your heart of hearts. And into what words might that music be interpreted? Might it not sing to you, 'I, whom you have placed here in love and honour—I was one of yourselves. Few, if any, of you here have not had greater advantages and better chances of common life than I had. It pleased the Lord of the spiritual and the material universe to endow me with a vivacity of



UNCOVERING THE BURNS STATUE AT GLASGOW.



fancy and power of melodious expression which have made my poems the intellectual companions of the best and wisest men, and my songs the solace and delight of countless high and humble homes; and yet I never thought that this glorious faculty separated me from my fellow-men, or that it exempted me from the ordinary needs and destinies of humanity. The most prized of my utterances came from me while following the plough, casting the seed, or tending the kye. I never claimed a right to idleness or luxury, or yearned for aught but the glorious privilege of being independent. I knew the value of my gift, but all the more I gave all I could to my country and my countrymen. I thought not of myself, but of my work. I took up a sacred old song that touched me, and I did my best to make it perfect for the pleasure and the profit of mankind. I aroused the patriot heart with 'Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled,' and I purified the old rough ballad without damaging its humour or its grace, and infused into it what was tender and true. I studied as far as I had the means the masters of the great English tongue; but I loved the best, and wrote the best, the language of my forefathers, my childhood, and my people. Somewhat thus, gentlemen, would this mental voice speak to you. The Egyptian figure of this legend I have made use of now stands in mute and lonely grandeur amid a waste of land. This, your friend and poet, will look with kindly and grateful eyes for generations to come on the tides of men who will traverse the busy streets of this multitudinous city. From him they will learn a lesson, of which Scotland may be proud; for through his difficult and may be faulty life, he never lost the manly endurance, the simplicity of manners, the spirit of fraternity she ever teaches her sons, and which has enabled them to go forth conquering, and still to conquer, in the battle of material life, in the conflicts of intelligence and skill, and to spread to the farthest confines of our earth the name and fame of Robert Burns" (Loud and prolonged cheering).

Baillie Wilson, as chairman of the statue committee, then formally handed the statue to the Lord Provost, who accepted it on behalf of the city.

The vast crowd in the square finally sang, in the most impressive manner, "Auld Lang Syne," and the proceedings terminated.

## MUSIC.

Handel's "Solomon"—the fifteenth in the long list of his English oratorios—is a remarkable work, not only on account of its great intrinsic merits, but also as the production of a composer the decline of whose physical powers is nowhere evident in it, the choruses being generally characterised by sublimity, beauty, and science equal to any examples to be found in his earlier productions. The noble movements for double choir, "Your harps and cymbals sound," "From the censer," and "Shake the dome," and those for a single choir, "May no rash intruder" (the "Nightgale Chorus"), "Draw the tear from hopeless love," and "Thus rolling surges rise," are splendid examples of power and genius. The work was for a long time—like some others of Handel's oratorios—very unjustly neglected. It was twice performed in 1859, was afterwards given in 1862, but not again until 1870, and it was repeated in 1874. Its repetition by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week included, as on former occasions, the use of those elaborate additional accompaniments specially supplied by Sir M. Costa. The choruses were given with great effect, especially the "Nightgale Chorus," which had to be repeated. Madame Edith Wynne produced a special impression by her delivery of the air "Can I see my infant gor'd?" as did Madame Patey in "What tho' I trace," which was encored. Miss Julia Wigan was much applauded in her solo "Thy sentence, great King," as was Mr. H. Guy in "See the tall palm," Mr. Maybrick having been efficient in the one solo, "Praise ye the Lord," assigned to the bass. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual.

The Burns Concert, given at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week, in commemoration of the poet's birthday, included the special attraction of Mr. Sims Reeves's singing—his songs on the occasion having been "Ye banks and braes," "Auld Lang Syne," and "Macgregor's Gathering," the last encored. Many other national songs were effectively given by Misses José Sherrington, Annie Sinclair, Hunter, and Eileen Richardson, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Thurley Beale, and Mr. Walker. Miss Hunter (who came from Scotland) made a marked impression, and gained an encore by her delivery of the ballad, 'O' a' the airts." The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards contributed some instrumental pieces. Mr. Sidney Naylor acted as accompanist of the vocal pieces.

The Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon included the first performance of a string quartet (in D minor) by Mozart—a comparatively early work, produced in 1773, being one of sixteen quartets that preceded the celebrated ten. Although far from elaborate in style and treatment, there is much beauty, especially in the second movement, an andantino grazioso, in D major, which had to be repeated. The last movement, a fugue, is suspected to have been added or completed by some other hand. The quartet was finely played by Herr Straus, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Brahms's "Liedeslieder Walzer," for pianoforte duet, with vocal quartet, were given, as at the evening concert of Jan. 15, with Mdles. Marie Krebs and Miss Agnes Zimmermann, as pianists; and Mdles. Sophie Löwe and Redeker and Messrs. Shakspeare and Pyatt as vocalists. The lady pianists played, also, as at the concert just referred to, Chopin's rondo for two pianos; and Saturday afternoon's programme closed effectively with Mendelssohn's second pianoforte trio (in C minor), finely played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti.

At the evening Popular Concert of Monday last, Mr. Henry Holmes reappeared as leading violinist, his performances having been in the prominent part of Schumann's string quartet in A major (from op. 41), in Schubert's first pianoforte trio (in B flat), and in the fifth number of Spohr's six "Salonstücke," op. 145. Mr. Holmes's skilful playing is too well known to require fresh eulogy. In the piece last named he was encored; but, instead of repeating it, he played a quaint old "gigue" by Corelli. Miss Agnes Zimmermann was the pianist, her solo having been the third of Beethoven's sonatas (in C major, from op. 2). Mdles. Thekla Friedländer and Redeker sang some duets by Schumann and Rubinstein with much effect, an encore of one of the pieces having been replied to by singing another duet. Sir Julius Benedict was the accompanist. Herr Joachim is to appear at the concert of next Monday evening.

The annual service at St. Paul's Cathedral in celebration of the Conversion of St. Paul, on Thursday week, included the performance of a special anthem, composed of selections from Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul," with band and augmented choir.

One part of the programme of this week's London Ballad Concert was appropriated to popular songs of Ireland. The vocalists announced were Mesdames Sherrington, Cave Ashton,

and Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were given on Thursday, by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby; the solo singers announced having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Miss L. Braham, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. R. Hilton.—Next Thursday Mr. W. Carter will give his cantata, "Placida," and Mozart's "Requiem," the latter work for the first time there.—Verdi's "Requiem" is in active rehearsal, and will be given on Monday, Feb. 19.

This (Saturday) afternoon the Crystal Palace concerts will be resumed with the thirteenth performance of the twenty-first series. The occasion will be rendered commemorative of the birthday of Mendelssohn, from whose works the programme of the day will be selected. An adagio from an unpublished symphony for stringed instruments will be introduced. Herr Joachim will appear for the first time this season, and will play the violin concerto; another special feature being that grand tone-picture, the "Scotch Symphony." These and other interesting performances will make up an unusually attractive concert.

The paragraphs in the German papers purporting to give particulars of dates with regard to a repetition of the performances at Bayreuth appear to be premature. Herr Wagner has issued a letter (which the *Musical Times* publishes) to the committees of the various Wagner Societies, in which he proposes that they should amalgamate into one general society, to be called the "Society of Patrons of the Festival Plays at Bayreuth," with a view to avoid the public sale of vouchers for seats, or of speculation therewith. He wants the new society, in the first place, to dispose of £5000 worth of seats among its members, and furthermore to make efforts towards obtaining a Government grant for another sum of £5000 per annum, to be set aside for the purchase of free seats to be distributed among persons chosen by the Government.

## THEATRES.

### LYCEUM.

This theatre has again been distinguished by a movement in the right direction—that of dramatic reform. The liberty with works of great genius taken by inferior playwrights, who have presumptuously affected to adapt them for the stage, has all along been denounced by the high-class critic as a sacrilegious outrage. There is an assortment of such hybrid productions, among which the Cibber-Shakspeare "Richard the Third" is a prominent transgression. The work of Shakspeare, thus ostentatiously desecrated, forms in itself a colossal drama, with a number of Æschylean characters, for which it is difficult to find representatives in an ordinary company. Cibber undertook to make the task easy, not only by abridging the tragedy, but by recasting it, introducing into it scenes and speeches from other Shakspearean plays, together with some of his own; omitting also more than one great character and much of the action of the original; the whole being so cleverly arranged that its representation was within the means of any theatrical troupe possessing a performer capable of sustaining the rôle of Richard. Moreover, by the alteration and introduction of single lines, what are called points were supplied, which a popular actor by a degree of technical skill, might render very effective. It was natural, therefore, for great actors to prefer a drama so constructed and so readily available to stage purposes and to the personal distinction of gifted individuals. Accordingly, we have generally had the tragedy in a mutilated and depraved form, accompanied sometimes by the exhibition of exceptional talent, not sufficient, however, to relieve the transaction altogether from censurable characteristics, which only the parties immediately interested would care to excuse. This great wrong, however, has not gone altogether without protest. Several years ago Mr. Phelps produced a version at Sadler's Wells, which gave the original play almost in its entirety, and which might have established itself on the boards, but that unfortunately the theatrical editor intruded interpolations which vitiated the text of the dialogue, and somewhat corrupted the incidents of the action. Mr. Henry Irving has sought to improve on this experiment. He has presented his audience with a pure text, but has excised, nevertheless, some of the speeches and scenes. He has preserved, too, some of the original characters, but has deprived them of much that the poet intended to belong to them. One of these is the wonderful character of Queen Margaret, which the poet, in the mere wilfulness of his genius, thrust on the audience with marvellous skill and apposite effect. But the adapter has contented himself with Margaret's two first scenes. The third, in which the malignant prophetic unites with Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of York in uttering a triad chorus of maledictions, is wanting. It was done, however, in the Sadler's Wells version, and was productive of great results in the hands of Mrs. Warner in the first instance, and of Miss Glyn in the second; who, in combination with the representatives of the Queen and the Duchess, both of whom did their best to deliver the declamatory speeches with force, made a decided impression, and excited the audience to a sense of grandeur and sublimity. We regret that Miss Bateman had not the opportunity of exemplifying her great elocutionary powers, which the retention of the scene in question would have afforded. It must, however, be confessed that the permitting Margaret to have her full scope in the play gives to her such a towering ascendancy that Richard is scarcely himself, after having been more than once dwarfed in her presence. Mr. Irving succeeded in maintaining the part of Richard in a prominent position. His delineation is marked with extraordinary intelligence, and we may add, without exaggeration, with decided originality. We shall not be far wrong if we describe his Richard as the best of his parts. He brought out distinctly the several attributes of the Satanic character. His self-conscious villainy, his keen perception of the strength or weakness of others, his self-determination to become king, the force of his indomitable will, the persistency of his ever-present cunning, his readiness to avail himself of the services of others, and his habitual ingratitude—all make up an ensemble which, however familiar it may be, still, every time it secures attention, creates a little astonishment, and the "involuntary applause" which "wonder" necessarily implies. Mr. Irving must be credited with having suggested all this, and harmonised it all in a portrait which attests his talent and taste. In some points he went beyond this; the electric shocks which testify to the actor's possession of genius were not wanting wherever they could be given with propriety. Other parts also deserve commendation. Mr. E. H. Brooke was chivalrous as Richmond, Mr. T. Swinbourne effective as the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr. T. Mead remarkably suggestive as the first murderer. The smaller parts had been studied with care; in one instance with too much for legitimate success. Mr. J. Archer's Catesby risked ridicule in obtruding an impetuosity of obedience, for which there is little warrant

in the text. We recommend him to subdue the demonstration of interested servility, which, by attracting too much attention to a subordinate part, disturbs the harmony of the *mise-en-scène*. The new scenery by Mr. Hawes Craven is excellent, and interprets the features of old London with truth and picturesque arrangements, that give to them, each and all, an artistic value.

A two-act comedy by Stirling Coyne, entitled "My Wife's Daughter," was revived at the Globe on Monday, the title being changed to "Squabbles."

The Gaiety Theatre Matinées continue to attract fashionable audiences to favourite revivals and occasional experiments. Mr. H. J. Byron's drama of "Dearer than Life," assisted by the clever acting of Mr. Toole, still maintains its popularity. The part of Michael Garner is one exactly suited to Mr. Toole's idiosyncrasy. He is well supported by Mr. Collette, in the rôle of Bob Gassitt, originally acted by Mr. Henry Irving. Mr. Young, a new actor, distinguishes himself as Uncle Ben. The popular farce of "The Steeplechase; or, Toole in the Pig-skin," has also been successfully played. A new burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron, called "The Bohemian G'yurl," was produced at the Opera Comique on Wednesday.

An original drama has been produced at the East London, by Mr. E. Towers, entitled "Pomona," a fascinating girl brought up by gipsies, and fairly performed by Miss Jenny Grainger. The part of the hero, Ralph Branscombe, is powerfully sustained by Mr. Carden, whose reputation is greatly increasing.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### METALS AND THEIR USES.

Dr. C. R. Alder Wright, in his second lecture on the Metals, given on Thursday week, commented on some of the correlations existing between certain chemical changes and their thermal disturbance. He stated that one metal cannot displace another in a solution, unless the second metal evolves more heat in uniting with the other constituents of the compound than does the first metal; and this he illustrated by the lead-tree, in which the lead is displaced in lead acetate by zinc, forming zinc acetate; and by the Arbor Diana, or silver-tree, in which silver is displaced by mercury, and mercury acetate is produced. He then referred to a table exhibiting the amount of heat evolved by various metals and other elements when combining with oxygen or sulphur. In the case of iron oxide, he stated that little thermal disturbance occurs when the oxide is reduced to metal by carbon oxide or by hydrogen; but the opposite may occur when the conditions of the experiment are changed. Thus, when a stream of dry hydrogen is led over iron oxide at about 500 deg., iron and steam are generated; whilst a current of steam led over metallic iron at the same temperature produces hydrogen and iron oxide. Dr. Wright next described and illustrated some of the ingenious processes by which metals are obtained from complex ores. Thus, in the "dry process," iron is extracted from copper pyrites by a series of operations during which the iron and part of the sulphur is oxydised, and a compound of sulphur and copper formed, from which the copper is subsequently extracted by a series of operations. He then explained the very complicated "wet process" for obtaining the same results. Among the processes illustrated was Pattinson's method for obtaining pure metallic silver from argentiferous lead by means of crystallisation. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the various properties of the metals and their practical applications. 1. Metallic lustre, utilised especially in mirrors, for which metallic silver, as well as amalgams of tin and mercury, are now employed. Some of Faraday's "ruby gold," an impalpable powder suspended in a fluid, was shown to retain its brilliancy after the lapse of many years. 2. Colour. Most metals are white; copper, gold, and the yellowish alkaline earthy metals (calcium, barium, and strontium) being exceptions. Alloys of coloured and colourless metals exhibit regular gradations of tint. 3. Metals are opaque at ordinary temperatures, but very thin films transmit a characteristic colour; thus, gold at the 200,000th of an inch gives a greenish tint. 4. The density of metals was shown to vary from platinum, 21.50, to lithium, 0.59. Aluminium (2.60), from its lightness and strength, is now used for optical instruments. 5. The physical structure of metals greatly varies. Bismuth readily crystallises, while wrought iron is very fibrous; some metals are hard and brittle, others soft; others very malleable and ductile, and others possess much tenacity—properties which may be modified by alloying, as shown in steel, brass, phospho-bronze, &c. All these properties were fully illustrated by explanations of various manufactures in metals, such as gold-beating, pin and pen making, wire-drawing, and the production of foil, sheets, and leaves, accompanied by series of very interesting specimens, kindly supplied by eminent firms.

### ANTS.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting on Jan. 26, gave an account of his long-continued observations and experiments upon ants, of which we can give but a brief summary. Each nest contains males, females, and workers, or imperfect females, and has more than one queen; and some genera have soldiers, with large heads and powerful jaws. The length of ant-life is unknown; but Sir John has kept specimens since 1874, which are still perfectly vigorous. Some species keep domestic animals; some are bold, others timid and intelligent, others greedy, and others phlegmatic. Some species, cowardly when alone, fight desperately in numbers. The smell of ants is keen; they do not seem to use their eyes much; and they are deaf to sounds which we hear. Each species generally lives by itself; but sometimes individuals of another species are domesticated. Some species carry off the pupæ of others, and make the young ones slaves, on whom they so much depend as to starve if not fed by their captives. Sir John divided a nest of the common black ant into two halves, and found that, after more than a year's separation, they recognised each other, while strangers from a different nest were driven out or killed. He also proved by experiments that ants help injured companions, but the degree of compassion and feeling differ in them, as in men. Of some ants rendered insensible by chloroform (friends and strangers) nearly all were taken and thrown away. Of others, made dead drunk, the friends were carried into the nest to recover, but the strangers were ejected. Sir John considers that there is probably much division of labour in an ants' nest, but the facts are not easy to ascertain. When ants first emerge from the pupa state, they devote themselves to the care of the young and other duties within the nest, but do not come out foraging till they are older and more experienced. Sir John observed that, during the winter months, special ants were evidently told off to fetch in supplies for the community. With regard to their intelligence, his experiments showed that some species possess much ingenuity, while others led to an opposite conclusion—proving that, however interesting their habits may appear, the instincts of ants are strictly limited. Their mode of fighting is very various. Some ants transfix their foes with their terrible mandibles; others trust to numbers.



one party seizing an enemy while another dispatches it; one small species devours the dead left on the battle-field of the larger species; others jump on the backs of their larger foes and cut off their heads from behind; while others roll themselves up into balls and never fight. Ants are useful to plants from the number of insects they destroy, while they are prevented from robbing them of their honey either by a chevron-de-frise of hairs pointing downwards, which the ants cannot ascend; by sticky secretions; by the flower being closed by lips, bars, or beards of hair; by the flower-stalks being slippery or bent over, or by pendulous flowers. In conclusion, Sir John observed that—even after the observations of Smith, Belt, Bates, Emery, Mayr, and, above all, of Forel—few subjects of natural history offer a more wide or promising field of study than the habits of ants. Many diagrams and interesting apparatus illustrated the discourse.

#### SPIRIT OF ITALIAN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN MUSIC.

Mr. Ernst Pauer, in his second lecture on the Nature of Music, given on Saturday last, after expressing his opinion that the German school of music was the most perfect, as fulfilling all the requirements of science, art, and taste, made some remarks on Italian music, and the influence exercised upon it by climate and scenery, the people and their innate deep sense of beauty, their religion, their political institutions and history, and their melodious language. The characteristic of the Italian school has been the undue exaltation of the human voice, which, by its nature and limited compass, has led composers (for instance, in the "aria di bravura") frequently to sacrifice truth, correctness, and unity to the singers: yet Italian music is pre-eminent for the thoroughly vocal construction of the melodies, their broad, easy flow, and their freshness, vigour, clearness, and precision. What Italian music might attain to may be seen in Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and "Nozze di Figaro," where perfect Italian form is combined with great intellectuality. The illustrations given were two harpsichord lessons by Scarlatti, "La Sera," a Venetian boat song, and a Neapolitan tarantella. While noticing the great influence of foreign composers upon French music, Mr. Pauer referred to the earlier development of the chanson, or song, than in other countries, and deduced reasons for describing the special features of French music as grace, great clearness, rhythmical life and expression, varied harmonious changes, with much piquancy, or the power of exciting and maintaining attention; and also as possessing the peculiarly French qualities, "savour faire," and "savour vivre," being thus so well adapted for social amusement. After commenting upon the great improvement due to foreign composers, Mr. Pauer alluded to the works of Rameau, Couperin, Hérault, Auber, Halévy, and Gounod; and regretted the injurious influence of Paris upon the popular taste. He also pointed out the superiority of the story in the French "opéra-comique" over that of the Italian "opera-buffa." The illustrations given were two pieces by Couperin and a rondeau by Rameau. Passing on to German music, Mr. Pauer alluded to the check its progress received by the Thirty Years' War, and to the too great influence of the chorale and organ. Its modern foundation is due to Johann Sebastian Bach, who profitably studied the works of foreign contemporaries, and introduced the system of scientific composition which was gradually developed by Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and others, by whom the superiority of it was undoubtedly settled, though for a long time not acknowledged. By their earnest training, and by their mastery over the details of instrumental music, the Germans have been enabled to give intensity of expression to their compositions; and in them they aim not merely to give pleasure and charm the senses, but to express the noblest, purest, and highest language of the soul. The illustrations included a bourrée by J. S. Bach, an andante by Beethoven, and a rondo by Weber.

#### THE HUMAN FORM.

Professor Garrod, in his third lecture, given on Tuesday last, resumed his illustrated description of the structure of the human skull, and its remarkable adaptation to the functions of the brain, manifested in all our sensations and movements; and specially alluded to the tongue, the teeth, and the mechanism connected with breathing and swallowing. In respect to the greater dignity and beauty of the human head as compared with the head of the lower animals, the Professor referred to Camper's facial angle—that is, the angle contained by a line drawn from the middle of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another drawn from the latter point to the superciliary edge of the frontal bone. This angle, in apes from 45 to 60 deg., in negroes about 70 deg., varies from 75 to 85 deg. in Europeans, who consequently possess the largest amount of brain and potentiality for mental work. In Greek sculpture this angle is sometimes exaggerated, to idealise the work, of which the Apollo Belvedere is an example. The apparatus for the erection of the head having been noticed, the Professor proceeded to describe the structure of the thorax, or chest, consisting of the sternum or breast-bone, twelve pairs of ribs, with their cartilages, inclosing the heart, lungs, and the other important organs engaged in respiration, digestion, and circulation. The lecture concluded with a description of some of the joints, resembling hinges, endowed with due provision against injury by friction in the oil of the synovial membrane, and guarded against jarring by padding of cartilage. The lecture was much elucidated by models and diagrams.

Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., will give a discourse on the Typical Laws of Heredity on Friday next, the 9th inst.

The Dean of Westminster presided, last Saturday, at the first of a course of lectures on the Laws of Health, by Professor Corfield, at the Society of Arts; and, in opening the proceedings, remarked that this was a subject in which the members of all religious denominations might take part without any fear of disunion, and that there was no reason why we should not look at things exactly as they are in themselves, and make the very best use of any instruction which we received, without suspecting anybody, and without running our heads against our neighbours. Dr. Corfield began his lecture by explaining such terms as "constitution," "temperament," "idiosyncrasy." He explained that different diseases might be looked for at different periods of life, and counselled everyone to find out his weak point—if any such should exist, from hereditary tendencies or otherwise—in order to guard against its being fixed upon by disease. Treating at great length of the causes of infant mortality, he strongly urged upon mothers to nurse their own children; and, alluding to infectious maladies, stated that in the first forty-six weeks of last year only one among such children as were between the ages of one and five, and had been vaccinated, had died of smallpox, and it was found that this child had contracted the disease before vaccination.

Dr. Humphry Sandwith, O.B., gave a lecture, at 29, Queen-square, on the subject of Serbia and the Eastern Question. At the close of the address, one of the audience asked if the Jews were persecuted in Serbia. Dr. Sandwith said there was no religious persecution, but Jews were not allowed to settle

in the interior, on account of their opening spirit-shops and commencing a system of usury.

Professor Leone Levi gave, at King's College, his second lecture on Work and Wages. Canon Barry presided, and there was a large attendance of the working classes, for whose benefit the course has been organised. The staple of the learned Professor's discourse was devoted to the social and industrial position of the wage-earning class, and to the effect of machinery on the wage funds.

Mr. W. Chandler Roberts, F.R.S., gave a lecture at the South Kensington Museum, last Saturday, on the Means Adopted for Ensuring Accuracy in the Coinage; Mr. R. A. Hill, of the Mint, occupied the chair.

A meeting of the Royal United Service Institution was held, on Monday evening, under the presidency of Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B. The first paper read was by Rear-Admiral J. H. Selwyn, on Steam Boilers and Fuel. The question of boiler corrosion and its prevention was also dealt with by Admiral Selwyn, and taken up, together with other points in the paper, at some length in the discussion which followed, which was participated in by Professor Barff, Mr. Lewis Obriek, the chairman, and others. Lieutenant J. T. Bucknell, R.E., then exhibited and explained the self-registering sounding apparatus, jointly patented by himself and Mr. Casella, the well-known philosophical instrument-maker, of Holborn-bars; its principle being a pressure-gauge acted on by the increasing density and consequent pressure of sea-water at increasing depths.

In the course of a second and concluding lecture on the Philosophy of Language, at the London Institution, on Monday evening, Mr. E. B. Tylor stated that on the previous occasion he had examined real words and grammatical words which had no real meaning of themselves, but served to modify the real words used. From this he proposed to consider the structure of language, and how it was put together. Starting with negro-English and the commonest vulgarisms, he compared these with corresponding formations current in foreign languages, such as "I go, do I?" translated from the Bengalee, and showing the intention to place particular stress on the pronoun at the expense of obvious redundancy. Similar examples of the apparently redundant use of the pronoun in French were given, and, incidentally, the weakness of certain rules of ordinary grammar were attacked, as in Lindley Murray's dictum that "a" becomes "an" before a vowel, the fact being that "an" simply meant "one" and became "a" for the sake of euphony before a consonant. Again, on the division of words he was by no means sure that expressions such as "of the man" should not be regarded as compound words in the dative case, merely broken up for the sake of convenience. In this way the English would be an agglutinated language consisting of sense words, modified by the use of grammatical particles, which were called by the Chinese "empty words" to distinguish them from full or sense words. Specimens of agglutinated words taken from the Esquimaux were compared with inflected words in the Latin in illustration of the lecturer's contention that the Greek and Latin were agglutinating languages, differing only from the so-called barbarous languages of Tartary and North America in running rather more into what was called inflexion. "May not," "mayn't," and "won't" strictly followed the definition of inflexion. A Cherokee verb was written on the black board, with multitudinous inflexions and transpositions of the root for variations of the meaning. Why was it, then, that so much had been made of inflexion? It seemed to him a kind of pretension to elevate the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic over the agglutinating languages, maintaining, as he did, that the English, by throwing off the accretions of antiquity, left the older languages far behind in power and delicacy of expression. Utter lawlessness and confusion was shown in the grammatical distinctions of gender, especially in the Latin languages. A clean sweep had been made in this respect in the English, rendering this language the envy and admiration of foreign grammarians. It was well that English had these high practical qualities, for statistics showed that it would probably absorb all other languages. Should the extraordinary increase of English-speaking people continue at the existing ratio, there would in twenty years be 860,000,000 speaking English, as against 124,000,000 speaking German and 70,000,000 speaking French. Much was it to be regretted that such a language was encumbered with a ridiculous and absurd alphabet. What was wanted was a carefully-drawn phonetic alphabet, which would enable people to express English and foreign words, which would be a pronouncing, not a mispronouncing, alphabet.

The decay of the City guilds was the subject of a paper read before the Social Science Association, on Monday evening, by Mr. A. Smith, who commented upon the manner in which these institutions disposed of their wealth, and contended that the secrecy of their proceedings was contrary to the national spirit. In the discussion that followed some gentlemen contended that a commission of inquiry on this matter should be appointed by Parliament; while others strongly condemned the attacks which had been directed against the guilds and the "wild and random statements" which were frequently made in regard to them.

An extraordinary meeting of the Fellows of the Statistical Society was held, on Tuesday evening, at King's College, when a paper was read by Mr. Archibald Hamilton on the Economic Progress of New Zealand.

At the meeting of the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday night—Mr. Stephenson, the President, in the chair—a paper by Mr. John Head was read on the Employment of Refuse Vegetable Substances for Raising Steam.

The Rev. Canon Farrar gave on Wednesday the first of a course of lectures to ladies, on the Early History of Christendom, at Queen's College, 43, Harley-street.

Professor Corfield's second lecture, at the Society of Arts, on the Laws of Health, was given on Thursday.

At the meeting of the Physical Society this day (Saturday) the following communications will be made:—Professor Osborne Reynolds on Vortex Motion; Mr. C. J. Woodward on Apparatus to Illustrate Wave Motion.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, Bart., has been appointed private secretary to the Right Hon. George Selator-Booth, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, in the room of Mr. Philip Lutley Selator, F.R.S., resigned.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Savernake Cottage Hospital was held at the Townhall, Marlborough, last Saturday, under the presidency of the Marquis of Ailesbury. The income of the hospital last year amounted to over £800. A subscription has been entered into to present the hospital with a portrait of the Rev. J. O. Stephens, the hon. secretary.

#### THE ASHTABULA CREEK DISASTER.

American papers and letters have told full particulars of this terrible accident on the Lake Shore Railroad, in Northern Ohio, on the night of Dec. 29, which was mentioned in telegrams a month ago. The train, consisting of eleven cars drawn by two engines, reached the bridge over Ashtabula Creek about eight o'clock, and was moving at a low rate of speed. The engines had crossed in safety, when the bridge, without warning, gave way, and the whole train, with the exception of the leading engine, the couplings of which broke, was precipitated into the ravine, a distance of seventy-five feet. The banks are steep, and the furious snowstorm that had been raging for several hours rendered it difficult for those who hastened to the scene of the disaster to reach the wreck. To add to the horror of the situation, the cars took fire from the stoves, and many passengers who were not killed outright by the fall were burned to death. Imprisoned by heavy fragments of the broken cars, or unable to move on account of injuries, men, women, and children met death in that agonising manner. Some, it is supposed, were drowned.

Help arrived early from the Ashtabula village, but nothing could then be done to save life except to remove the wounded, who had already been taken from the cars to places where they could have surgical attention. The heat from the burning wreck was intense; and, in the confusion of the moment, the means which might have been used to extinguish the flames were not thought of until too late. At the waterworks, within 150 yards of the burning cars, lay 500 ft. of hose, the coupling of which exactly fitted a plug within pistol-shot of the fire, the plug being connected with a powerful pumping apparatus, and there being sixty pounds of steam in the pump boiler. The hose could have been pouring a stream on the fire within five minutes but for somebody's fault or stupidity.

A survivor describes the scene in vivid style:—"The first thing I heard was a cracking in the front part of the car, and then the same cracking in the rear. Then came another cracking in the front, louder than the first, and then came a sickening oscillation and a sudden sinking, and I was thrown stunned from my seat. I heard the cracking, and splintering, and smashing around me. The ironwork bent and twisted like snakes, and everything took horrid shapes. I heard a lady scream in anguish, 'Oh! help me!' Then I heard the cry of fire. Someone broke a window, and I pushed the lady out who had screamed. The train lay in the valley in the water, our car a little on its side, both ends broken in. The rest of the train lay in every direction, some on end, some on the side, crushed and broken. The snow in the valley was nearly to my waist, and I could only move with difficulty. The wreck was then on fire. The wind was blowing from the east, and whirling blinding masses of snow over the terrible ruin. The crackling of the flames, the whistling wind, the screaming of the hurt, made a pandemonium of that little valley, and the water of the freezing creek was red with blood or black with the flying cinders."

The number of persons killed cannot be accurately stated, as it is not known exactly how many there were in the train, and it is thought some bodies were entirely consumed by the flames. The official list of the killed, and those who have died of their injuries, gives the number as fifty-five, but it is supposed to be somewhat higher. One of them was Mr. P. Bliss, the musical composer of many of the hymn tunes in the Moody and Sankey collection; both he and his wife were killed. Our illustration is a view of the scene of this great railway disaster.

#### CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture, one of the oldest and largest agricultural chambers in the kingdom, was held, on Thursday week, at Devonport; Mr. Soltan Symons, late a candidate for the representation of Devonport, presiding. Congratulation was expressed at the large share of attention which agricultural matters had received in Parliament, but the Agricultural Holdings Act was unanimously declared to be abortive in operation, and its being made compulsory was demanded. The reintroduction next Session of the Prisons, Highways, and Valuation Bills was urged, but the power conferred on surveyors of taxes was rigorously opposed. Mr. Trelawny, eldest son of Sir John Trelawny, was elected president.

At the annual meeting of the Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture, held last Saturday—Sir A. Palmer presiding—several speakers objected to the present system of waterside markets, and advocated the slaughter of animals at the port of debarkation, as adopted with success in the trade in American meat. Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., pointed out that the difficulty lay in obtaining the concurrence of foreign countries in the plan. A resolution was eventually passed regretting that more stringent means were not adopted by the Privy Council for preventing the constant importation of animals infected with contagious diseases. At the dinner subsequently held, Mr. Pell spoke on the relations between landlord and tenant.

Mr. Hunter Rodwell, Q.C., M.P., was, on Saturday, elected president of the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society, whose annual show of stock, &c., is to be held at Ely on July 25 and 26.

Sir Henry Jackson, M.P., of Llantillis Court, Monmouth, was elected president of the Monmouth Chamber of Agriculture, at Chepstow, on Monday. The Chamber passed a resolution that nothing short of the most stringent measures would meet the requirements of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. The Privy Council was censured for their inactivity in the matter.

Two gun-boats were, on Monday, launched at Barrow, one named the Foxhound, and the other the Forward.

The subscriptions for the widows and orphans of Inspector Drewett and Constable Shorter, of the Berks police, who were murdered near Hungerford last month, have reached £1500.

Lord Granville was robbed of his watch at the New-street railway station, at Birmingham, last Saturday, while waiting on the platform for the arrival of a train.

It appears from the agricultural returns just issued that for the whole of the United Kingdom the cultivated area in 1876 was 47,393,000 acres, exclusive of heath and mountain pasture land, and of woods and plantations. This total exceeds that of 1875 by 80,000 acres. Between the years 1869 and 1876, 1,293,000 additional acres were returned as having been brought under cultivation.

The Art Loan Exhibition at Lynn continues to receive increased attention, and it has proved successful in every respect. Paintings by Raphael, Vandyke, Rubens, Paul Veronese, Sir P. Lely, Sir J. Reynolds, and Landseer are exhibited, and in addition to these there are shown many articles of great value. Two fine landscapes by David Cox, offered to the committee by Lady Buxton for £1200, have been sold for 1700 to Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket, thus producing a profit of £500, which is to be devoted to St. Margaret's Church Restoration Fund.





ASHTABULA BRIDGE, THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER ON THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, NORTHERN OHIO.





GRINDING A SKATE IN FRIEZLAND.

BY C. SCHOPP.



## THE LATE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

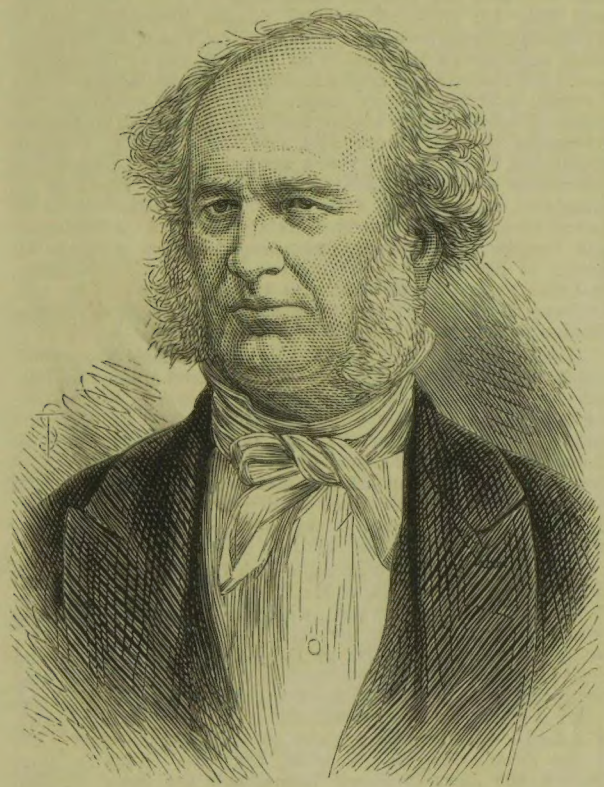
This eminently successful citizen of New York, who died on the 4th ult., in the eighty-third year of his age, had passed through a very busy and enterprising life. He was the son of a small market-gardener on Staten Island, probably of Dutch

1814, before he was twenty-one, he contracted with the War Office to supply six military posts with provisions. This contract he regularly performed, by nightly trips with his boat, visiting each of the six forts once a week, during a period of six months. He was now enabled to build a schooner, and enter upon the coasting trade; he had already married an excellent young woman, Miss Sophia Johnson. Before long he was the owner of three vessels, employed along the coasts of North and South Carolina and Georgia. But he found it more advantageous to enter the service of Mr. T. Gibbons, of New Jersey, one of the earliest proprietors of river steam-boats in America. Vanderbilt and his wife at one time managed an hotel in New Brunswick which Mr. Gibbons had established. But having saved a round sum of money after a few years, Vanderbilt preferred to leave Mr. Gibbons, and to run steam-boats of his own. In this business he was still prosperous, and of thirty-eight steamers he owned, at one time or another, not one was lost by wreck, or fire, or boiler explosion. He was worth about 400,000 dollars at forty years of age, but had no mind to retire, though he had once said he would do so whenever he had 20,000 dollars; and his mother reminded him of that modest resolution.

Mr. Vanderbilt went into a larger field of speculation in 1851, starting a line of isthmus transit through Nicaragua, in opposition to the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the California traffic. His feat of bringing a new steam-boat, named the Central America, up the San Juan river, warping her up the Castillo rapids, to place her on Lake Nicaragua, was a bold and skilful performance. Two years later, in a steam-ship of his own, the North Star, he visited Europe, and was very well received. He soon afterwards established a new line of Atlantic steam-ships between New York and Havre. One of these fine ships, the Vanderbilt, he munificently presented to the American Government, as a free gift, at the outbreak of the Civil War. It was accepted, and, being fitted with a ram and armed with guns, was used as a cruiser in pursuit of the Alabama.

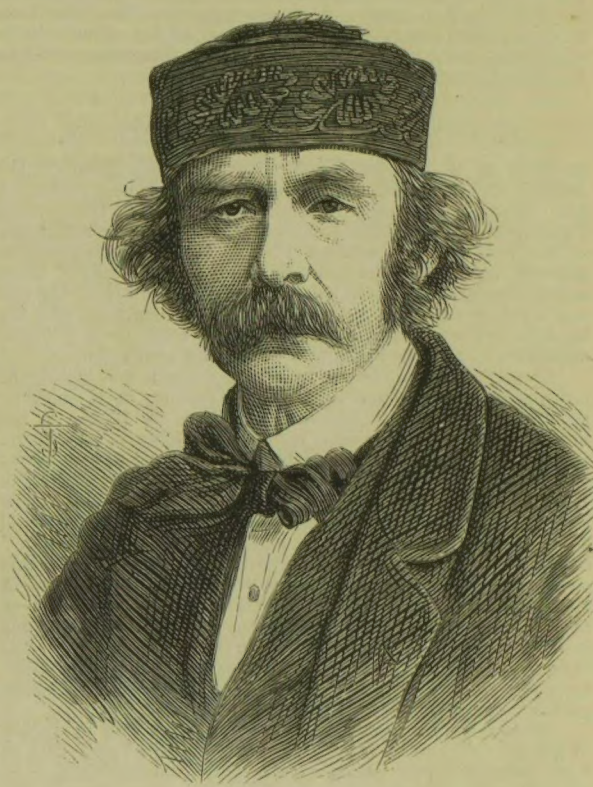
Mr. Vanderbilt had, since 1857, been a large shareholder of the New York and Harlem Railroad; he became its president in 1863, when its shares had risen from the lowest value to a fair position. He next took up the Hudson River Railroad, and effected great improvements and extensions, laying down a double line of rails, increasing the number of trains, and building new freight depôts, or goods stations, one of which covers the whole site of the square formerly called St. John's Park. The New York Central Railroad was, in 1868, by Mr. Vanderbilt's management, brought to an amalgamation with the Hudson River line, with a joint capital of thirty-five million dollars. This amount of stock has since been more than doubled, and a second double line has been constructed from Albany to Buffalo; the whole of the connected railway property is worth ninety million dollars, paying eight per cent dividend. It is supposed that "Commodore" Vanderbilt was the

richest man in America, his reputed wealth exceeding that of the late Mr. A. Stewart. He had four sons and nine daughters; his eldest son, William Vanderbilt, has been vice-president of the railway company, and is to carry on his father's great undertakings. The first Mrs. Vanderbilt having died, the Commodore, in 1869, at the age of seventy-five, married a



THE LATE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, OF NEW YORK.

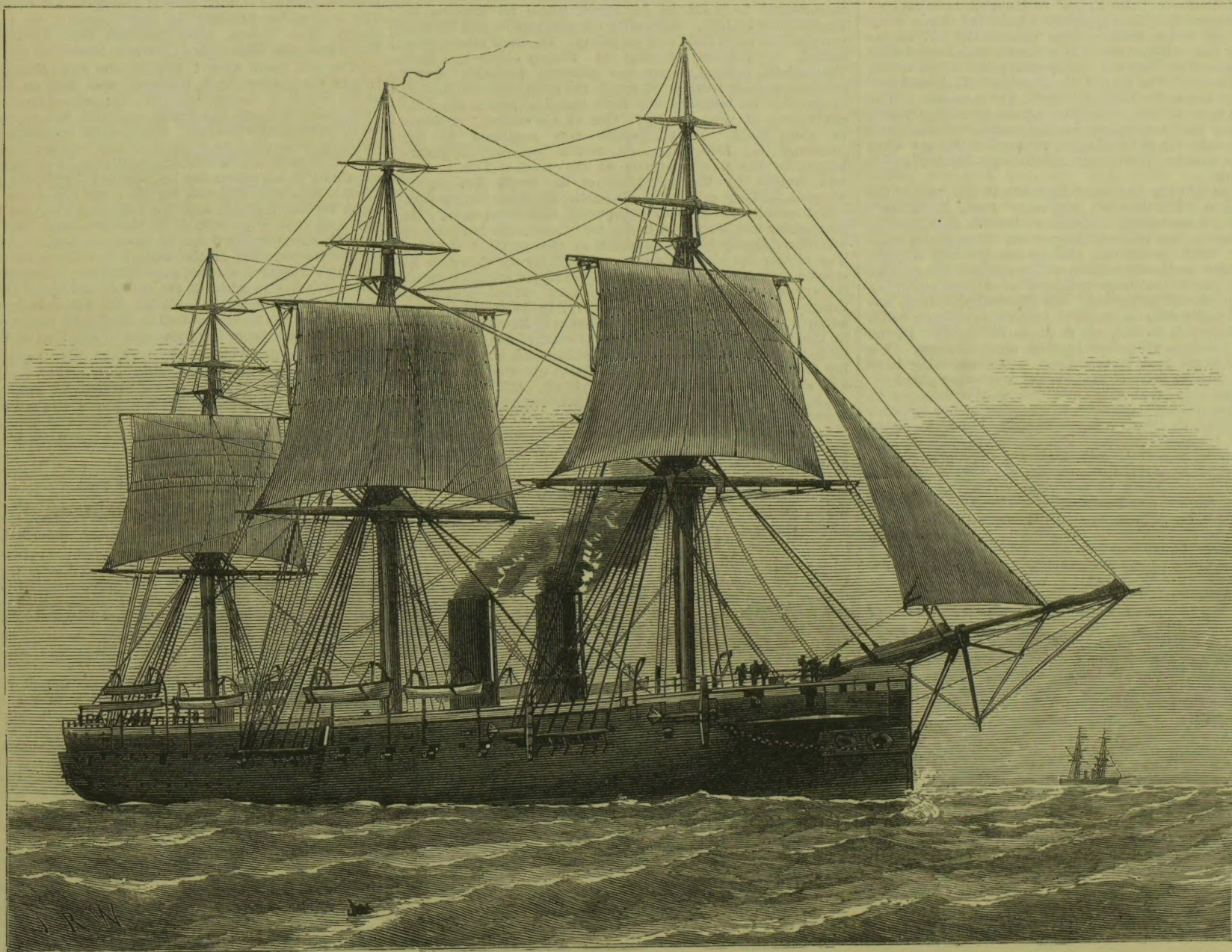
family. It is said that the first money he earned, at sixteen years of age, was a hundred dollars for the job of ploughing, harrowing, and planting an eight-acre "lot" which belonged to his mother, at that time left a widow. He invested the money in a boat, with which he began running to and fro between the island and New York city, carrying goods and passengers, while half his earnings were daily given to his mother. During the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, when the harbour was blockaded and Fort Richmond was besieged, he used at night to convey military reinforcements to that fort, not without considerable risk. He gained five hundred dollars by this service, and, in



THE LATE M. TRAUTSCHOLD, ARTIST.

Miss Crawford, of Alabama. He was not in the habit of ostentatious gifts, but he bestowed a million dollars to found the "Vanderbilt University," on unsectarian principles; and he also founded, at his sole cost, "the Church of the Strangers," in Mercer-street, of which the Rev. Dr. Deems was appointed pastor for life. In his personal habits, the late Mr. Vanderbilt is said to have been very abstemious, seldom drinking wine, and his house was plainly furnished; but he was fond of driving the best horses that could be got for any price. He sometimes indulged in a quiet rubber of whist.

Commodore Vanderbilt's will was read on the 9th, and the



H.M.S. EURYALUS.



petition for its admission to probate was presented to the Surrogate. It was drawn in January, 1875, and has a codicil, made in June, 1875. The bulk of the property is left outright to William H. Vanderbilt, the bequests to all other persons amounting only to a little more than 15,000,000 dols., reckoning railway shares at their par value, and of this 15,000,000 dols. about half goes to the four sons of William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, jun., getting much the largest share. Nothing is given in the instrument to public or charitable purposes, but friends of the Commodore say that William H. Vanderbilt is to carry out a plan of his for the construction of an hospital or home for the benefit of persons employed on the Vanderbilt railroads. It is also understood that the Commodore placed a large sum in the hands of his eldest son to distribute among his most valued friends, no mention of whom has been made in the will.

#### DUDLEY GALLERY EXHIBITION.

So long as the gentlemen forming the committee of the Dudley Gallery abstain from occupying the best places on the walls with their own productions, so long will the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings command the confidence of the public. The original idea of the association was to give an opportunity for the exhibition of the works of those artists who are necessarily excluded from the walls of the two water-colour societies from their not being members; and the loyal carrying out of its programme is what gives peculiar attraction to this the earliest of our spring exhibitions.

As art, when expressed by simple form, is not nearly so much appreciated or understood in this country as it ought to be, it may be as well to premise that there are placed in the middle of the room several interesting pieces of sculpture. C. B. Lawes has two ideal female busts (641 and 643) in terra-cotta, charming in expression and excellently modelled. F. Junck, two cleverly grouped boys, which he calls "The Twin Naturalists" (639) and Melchior Auderegg, a small whole-length figure of "F. Morshead, Esq., of Winchester" (642), a piece of exquisite manipulation rarely seen in this country. The technique of this sculptor was never acquired in England. Then there are two busts by Mrs. Thornycroft—a lady whose works we should like to see more frequently in our exhibitions. The one is a marble bust of Milton's "Il Penseroso" (640), which she endows with a sweet unexaggerated sentiment; and the other is a most recognisable portrait-bust of Princess Louis of Hesse.

Turning to the pictures in our book, we find the place of honour occupied by Mark Fisher's "Winter's Day" (97), in which a shepherd unfastens a rustic gate that his sheep may pass through. Overhead are stretched the gaunt arms of the leafless trees, and away beyond the snow-covered country looks cold and cheerless. Around this picture, or in its immediate neighbourhood, will be found several interesting works of our coming artists. Immediately beneath it, for example, is a lady, seated on a yellow sofa, during "The Reign of Terror" (96), by Percy Macquoid, which is remarkable for careful drawing and good colour. The corresponding picture above Mr. Fisher's snow scene is called a "Study from Nature" (98), and represents a red, curly-headed boy in blue dress thrumming a guitar. The artist is the Marchioness of Waterford, who evidently wields an impetuous, but by no means an unartistic, pencil. Patience is what she chiefly desiderates, and when her models are red-haired we would advise her to eschew blue. On each side of the winter scene already referred to hangs a glowing landscape, and both of them are pictures of tone and quality. The one to the left shows a girl and child driving home leisurely two or three cattle by a road leading up from a rocky brook which we see in the hollow on our left. Its author, Tom Lloyd, calls it appropriately "The Close of Day" (82). The pendant to this is Ernest Waterlow's "Hill Farm," with a duck-haunted pool in the foreground, with a girl beyond driving home some calves. Both artists seem to have chosen the fall of the gloamin for their subject, and it is curious to note how similar the means are which they use in expressing it. Close to the last named hangs "The Last of the Heather" (113), with two girls coming down the hillside towards the spectator. The author, Tristram I. Ellis, is another of our promising young landscapists; but his usual success has scarcely attended him in this case. As the picture hangs, we can scarcely say what growth it is, whether wild or cultured, through which the girls are marching.

Joseph Knight has two sweet little bits in this part of the gallery, called "The Brook" (104) and "Farm Buildings" (91), which we see beyond a common; but his chief contribution hangs in the place of honour on the opposite wall. "Twilight" (324) he calls it; and he conveys very impressively this idea by the disposition and outline of his masses, by a brashy pool in the foreground, and some houses peeping up dimly on the ridge beyond. So effectually, indeed, has Mr. Knight realised for us twilight, that we experience relief and refreshment in looking up at Marie Stillman's "Bloom Time" (325)—a girl filling her lap with apple-blossom. We could afford to see more of this artist, whose colouring is so bright and effective without being in any way exaggerated.

This reminds us that lady artists are well represented in the present exhibition. Close by hang "One of the Queen's Marys" (321), by Mrs. Arthur Luxmore, the Vicar of Wakefield's "Sophia Primrose" (322), by Mrs. H. Champion; "Point Pescade, Algiers" (320), from the dashing pencil of Madame Bodichon; a very clever picture of a rustic boy piping from under a fern-frond to his attentive terrier (79), by Catherine A. Sparkes, and a carefully manipulated "Portrait of T. D. Webb, Esq." (317), by Edith Martineau. A still more effective piece of limning by the same artist hangs on the opposite wall. It represents a lady artist, of earnest and almost severe mien, pencil in hand, looking towards her supposed sitter. Adrian Stokes has proved himself worthy of his model in his "Portrait of Mrs. Charles De Lacy-Lacy" (80). E. Clifford, in his only contribution—a lifesized portrait of "The Hon. Mrs Cowper-Temple" (141)—has scarcely made the most of his sitter. That he is literally correct in his drawing there can be no doubt; but he has missed the beautiful spirit of his subject; or, if his sitter persisted in wearing so nun-like a garb, and an expression so remarkably resigned, he would have been perfectly justified in remonstrating. The picture (142) by E. S. Guinness, hanging close by, of a girl leaning against a tiger skin, is surely too fair and too intelligent for "A Circassian Slave." There is much more of ethnological truth in "Aunt Chloe's Visit" (171), by Alfred E. Emslie. Aunt Chloe is a gorgeously-attired negro lady, who, with her husband, in garments equally faultless and complete, has come on a visit to the home of her humbler sister. The four little "darkies" evidently regard the advent of their rich kinsfolks as an event which must be made the most of, and they disport themselves accordingly. The picture is full of negro humour, and cleverly painted.

R. Phene Spiers sends one of the richest bits of Jacobean architecture in England, and although the "Second Court of St. John's College, Oxford," is rather a limited subject, he has managed to treat it with much pictorial feeling. In the

"Haymaking" (164), close by, John H. Dearle has allowed his clouds to come too far forward. John Charlton is very correct in the drawing of the cob which we see "Getting Impatient" (156) at the door where he is tied up; and J. C. Dollman, another sound animal-painter, shows thorough knowledge of canine nature in "Chains and Slavery" (172), as seen at Antwerp. Five dogs, whose breeds are scientifically differentiated, fastened to a vegetable cart, are waiting with more or less satisfaction while a girl bargains with their master for some cabbages. Near this hangs Mary Goddall's "Jacqueline" (173), a pretty, bright-eyed girl, in blue-trimmed mob cap. We would call attention also to Charles Earle's "Venetian Market-Place" (179), Henry Darvall's "Early Morning on the Thames, from Charing-cross Bridge," George L. Hall's rocky "Coast of South Wales" (192), and Albert Goodwin's "Delectable Mountains" (196), sloping down to the sea, as drawings all worthy of admiration, although our space permits of our only naming them.

In the far ends of the gallery hang many pictures of high merit. The place of honour is occupied by J. C. Moore's portrait of Earl Granville's second daughter (210), an interesting little girl, sitting with a guitar in her lap. In spite of a slight tendency to stiffness, this quaint manner of treating children's portraits seems to find favour with artists and their patrons, as may be seen from the number of imitators in the present exhibition. On one side of the portrait just named hangs a remarkably clever picture by Frank Walton, and on the other a masculine drawing by Hamilton Macallum. The former, "Under the West Cliff, Bournemouth" (205), represents a barren stretch of sea sand, where utter loneliness is intensified by the presence of three rocks. The sense of space is excellent, and the glimpse of the distant sea gives relief to the eye; the latter shows some fishermen hauling up a yawl with a "Yo, heave, oh!" (220). The sandy headland beyond is reflected in the summer sea, and gulls flit about in familiar proximity. J. M. Jopling sends a capital picture of an old fisherman and his wife or daughter, seated on a low sea-wall, "Mending Nets" (207); but the picture is too high to be appreciated in detail, but its local truth and colouring will be readily recognised by those familiar with St. Monan's, Fifeshire.

We like the tender effect of greenery in the trees which overshadow the Shallows (221) of Alfred Parsons; the careful modelling of Leyden Pocock's "Pensativa" (431); the vigorous way in which Sutton Palmer has rendered the tumultuous "Fall of the Orchay" (224); the dark, yet rich and luminous effect in James Macbeth's "Gareloch Head" (238); and the faithful rendering of the cloud and mist "Under the Cliffs at Whitby" (252), by E. Ellis. T. R. Macquoid's "Old Gateway, Spain" (278), is one of the best pictures this artist has done lately. The two figures against the sunny grey wall give force and character to the whole. Walter Field is, perhaps, a little sketchy in his "Waste Land" (310), on which sheep feed very keenly, as sheep generally do when under a sky threatening rain, as we have here; but, in spite of this, the drawing has all the appearance of being a transcript from nature.

Such artists as C. Napier Hemy, E. J. Poynter, and H. Stacy Marks are fairly represented in this exhibition; but they can well afford to be only named. The general character of the drawings, numbering in all 638, are not beyond the usual average.

#### THE LATE HERR TRAUTSCHOLD.

The death of this esteemed German artist was lately announced. Wilhelm Trautschold was born in 1815, at Berlin, and came over to this country in 1846, when he accompanied his friend, the late Baron von Liebig, who was desirous of having the portraits of some of his English friends painted by Trautschold. He became resident in England, having many commissions to paint in Liverpool, where he married an English lady in 1850. Soon after his marriage he and his wife travelled through Italy and Germany. On their return they settled in London, residing in Fitzroy-square. Herr Trautschold painted many fine pictures, portraits, figure-subjects, and landscapes. It was in the last-mentioned branch of art that he met with the most signal success at the chief exhibitions of this country. One of his works, "A Scene in the Black Forest," which was exhibited at the Academy in 1866, had its merits generally acknowledged by the public as well as the press. This picture was bought by the committee of the South Kensington Museum for their collection. The artist was from time to time called over to Germany to paint some celebrated man. He painted the late Baron von Liebig four times; the last portrait was done shortly before the death of that eminent chemist. This picture has been chosen as a model for the statue to be erected at Munich, and has already been copied for the Portrait Gallery of Great Men in that centre of art. Trautschold's fine drawings of the New Forest scenery, in Hampshire, were admired, in 1875, at the special Exhibition of New Forest Views in London. His last journey to Germany was principally undertaken for the benefit of his health, which had been failing in the last twenty years. His death occurred, on the 7th ult., at Munich. The well-known "German Athenæum," last week, got up an "In Memoriam" exhibition of a small but choice collection of the late Herr Trautschold's works in the different branches of art in which he was master. Personally, as a character of rare excellence, Trautschold was much admired and beloved by all who knew him, and especially by those friends who witnessed the heroic manner in which he bore extreme sufferings during many years, till released by death.

#### H.M.S. EURYALUS.

This new ship, one of eight swift unarmoured cruisers already built, of the Inconstant and Bacchante class, was launched, on Wednesday last, at Chatham Dockyard. The Euryalus was laid down in November, 1873, and has therefore taken three years to construct. It will, however, be another year before she is completed and ready for sea. She has a displacement of 3932 tons, or, in builders' measurement, a tonnage of 1906 tons. This gives her superiority in size over the Active, whose displacement is only 3078 tons, and a considerable inferiority to the Shah, whose displacement is 6040 tons. Like her sister-ships, the Boadicea and Bacchante, she holds, therefore, a middle position between the large unarmoured cruisers, like the Shah, Inconstant, and Raleigh, and the small corvettes, the Active and Volage. Her length is 280 ft.; breadth, 45 ft.; depth of hold, 15 ft. 7 in.; draught of water—forward, 20 ft. 4 in., and aft, 22 ft. 10 in.; indicated horse power, 5250 ft. Her armament is, in common with that of other vessels of this class, feeble. It will consist of two revolving 4½-ton guns, fourteen similar guns to be used broadside; and two sixty-four-pounder chase guns. From this it will be seen that the Euryalus will not carry any guns of armour-piercing power. The 4½-ton gun does not use the Palliser projectiles, either shot or shell, at all. The shells it uses are the common 107 lb. 14 oz., and the shrapnel, 115 lb. 10 oz.; it also uses case shot of 69 lb. It is, of course, vastly superior to the old-

fashioned sixty-four pounder, which uses only 56 lb. 14 oz. common shell, 65 lb. 10 oz. shrapnel, and 50 lb. 8½ oz. case-shot. The armament of these vessels has long been a vexed question—whether, if it be merely intended to attack the enemy's maritime commerce, it is not too strong; or whether, if it be supposed to afford protection against attacks from other ships of war, it is not too weak. But there can be no doubt that the Euryalus is capable of performing good service in naval warfare.

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated Aug. 10, 1871, July 2, 1873, and July 12, 1875, of Colonel Charles Towneley, late of Towneley, Lancashire, who died, on Nov. 4 last, at Towneley Hall, were proved in London on the 18th ult. by his sons-in-law, Lord Norreys and Lord Alexander Francis Charles Gordon Lennox, and Mr. Henry James Stonor, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to Mr. Stonor £100; to his secretary, Matthew Houghton, £200 for each year's service, but not to exceed in the whole £2000; to Mademoiselle Briand, the friend of his daughters, an annuity of £50; and there are annuities to his housekeeper, the lady's-maid of his late wife, and his herdsman, and legacies to the servants who have been five years in his service at his death; the whole remainder of his personalty, and such part of his real estate as he can dispose of by will, he leaves to his three daughters, Lady Norreys, Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox, and Lady O'Hagan.

The will, dated Aug. 10, 1874, of Mr. Thomas Greenwood, late of Sandfield Lodge, Hampstead, who died on Dec. 12 last, has been proved by Mrs. Marianne Greenwood, the widow, and Herbert Greenwood, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000 and all his household furniture; he also gives her the interest of £30,000 for life, and a power of appointment at her death over £15,000, part thereof. There are legacies to his trustees; and the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his said son.

The will, with two codicils, dated Feb. 19, and Aug. 28, 1874, and March 21, 1876, of Mr. Edward Moss, late of No. 78, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, who died on Dec. 8 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Mrs. Sophia Moss, the widow, Samuel Moss, the son, David Benjamin, Louis Joseph, and Montague Davis, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Burton-crescent, £200; to the London Hospital, Mile End-road, £100; to the Jews' Soup Kitchen Society, £25; to the Jews' Hospital, Norwood, the Jews' Hand-in-Hand Society, the Jews' Widows' Home, and the Jews' Orphan Asylum, 19 guineas each; and there are many other legacies, including one to the Zetland Lodge of Freemasons of Montreal, of which deceased was for twenty-five years treasurer. To his wife he gives his residence in Inverness-terrace, a pecuniary legacy, and £1500 per annum for life, and the residue of his property upon various trusts for his eleven children.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 15 and Nov. 27, 1873, of Mr. Louis Arthur Lucas, late of Manchester, who died, on Nov. 20 last, on board the steam-ship Massorah, in the Red Sea, has been proved by Nathaniel Cohen, Edward Behrens, Louis Davidson, and Alfred Gutteres Henriques, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to the Jews' Infant School and the Jews' School, both at Manchester, £200 each; to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Southern Hospital, Manchester, the Jewish Board of Guardians, and the Reform Synagogue, Park-place, Manchester, £100 each; to the Colonel of the 1st Manchester Rifle Volunteers, £50, to be distributed by him in prizes to the regiment; to the Presbyterian minister of the parish of Dunoon, Argyshire, £50, to be distributed by him among the poor inhabitants of such parish; and there are other legacies. The rest of his property he leaves upon trust for his five sisters—Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Behrens, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Henriques, and Miss Agnes Charlotte Lucas.

The will, dated Aug. 1, 1876, of the Hon. Henry Walpole, late of the Carlton Club, Pall-mall, who died on Nov. 6 last, at the Hôtel de Venice, Mentone, was proved on the 19th ult. by Spencer Walpole, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths the watch formerly belonging to Garrick to his brother, the Earl of Orford, to be held as a heirloom, and some other legacies; the remainder of his personalty he gives to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Cecilia Elizabeth Walpole, for life; on her death there are some further legacies, and the following charities take £100 each—viz., the Blind School, St. George's-fields, the House of Charity, Greek-street, Soho, St. George's Hospital, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and St. Andrew's Hospital, Clewer, near Windsor; the residue of the personalty is then given to the next of kin of his brother, the Hon. Frederick Walpole. All his real estate is devised upon the same uses as those declared in the family settlement of the Woolterton estate, in the possession of the Earl of Orford.

The will, dated Nov. 11, 1857, of Mr. Joseph Francis Gillett, late of No. 115, Piccadilly, who died on Dec. 6 last at St. George's Hospital, was proved on Dec. 23 last by Thomas Cuvelje, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. There are some legacies, and the rest of his property, real and personal, testator gives to his brother, Francis Alfred Gillett.

The will, dated July 3, 1876, of Mr. Park Nelson, late of No. 11, Essex-street, Strand, and of Parson's-green, Fulham, who died on Dec. 19 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Robert Rogers Nelson, the son, and Joseph John Morgan, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will of Mrs. Anne Mary Perceval, widow of Michael Henry Perceval, Esq., of Raynigg and Belfield, in the county of Westmorland, who died on Nov. 11, 1876, was proved on Dec. 29, 1876, at Carlisle, by James Christopher Wilson and George Edward Moser, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator bequeaths £500 towards building and partly endowing a chapel of ease at Biscay How, near Bowness (the land for which chapel he had already conveyed to Lord Decies and George Edward Moser); £100 to St. Mary's Schools, Birthwaite; £100 to the Grammar School at Bowness; and £50 in various local charities. The testator directs inventories to be made of all the family pictures, books, plate, and various trinkets (including the watch said to belong to old Sir Daniel Fleming) in and about his residence at Raynigg, and directs that the same shall be of the nature of heirlooms. After various pecuniary legacies, he bequeaths an annuity to his wife; and, subject thereto, he devises his freehold estate called Belfield, at Windermere, aforesaid, together







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